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ISRAELYAN: 'SERIOUS WORK' POSSIBLE IN GENEVA

LD082333 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Feb 84

[From the Vremya newscast, by Zimenkova and Kovelenov]

[Text] The session of the Geneva Disarmament Conference continues, with representatives of all five nuclear powers and major military countries taking part.

Addressing the session, the head of the Soviet delegation, Comrade Israelyan, stressed the responsibility of the United States for the serious worsening of the international situation and for the breakdown [sryv] of the talks aimed at limiting and reducing nuclear armaments. At the same time, he said, the Disarmament Conference has possibilities for serious work. Agreement will be achieved on the matters that have been under discussion, the Soviet representative noted, above all if there is a desire and political will on the part of the United States and of the other NATO countries.

NEW NATO MISSILE CONTROL NETWORK SCORED

PM071505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Melor Sturua "Writer's Notes": "The Nuclear Maniacs' Call Signs"]

[Text] Along with the deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles in West Europe a shortwave radio network is urgently being installed there to link the missile ranges where the "birds from overseas" are to be based with the command centers and the warhead storage depots. This system also envisages contact with the United States. As the Congress Defense Appropriations Subcommittee stated, "It can guarantee contact with nuclear weapons storage areas and command centers in peacetime and, thereafter, the use of these weapons in wartime."

Thus, remote control: They press the war button overseas and Europe is blown into nuclear smithereens. It is reliable, advantageous, and convenient....

Is it reliable? The U.S. boffins claim it is. In their words, recorded in U.S. Congress documents, the new radio network's advantage over the system at present in operation is that it is "much more reliable and resistant to jamming." Evidently in order to stress this increased reliability, the entire system was given a new code name. Previously it was called the "Graveyard Network," now it is known as the "Regency Network."

It is well known what the deployment of U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles on West European territory holds in store for West Europe. We therefore think that the original name was quite accurate and adequate. Incidentally, even the second name holds a definite grain of truth. By agreeing to the deployment of the "angels of nuclear death" the West European members of NATO are thoughtlessly delegating their sovereignty to a U.S. regent. You think involuntarily of the unwritten law of British premiers: "The more often you share the U.S. President's views, the more use you must make of any real opportunity to contradict him." Unfortunately, not only London but the other West European capitals too have forgotten this law.

Incidentally, the word "regent" has another meaning -- the director of a church choir. If you listen closely to the call signs of NATO's new radio network you easily notice that it is transmitting the same old graveyard dirges.

He that hath ears to hear, let him hear!

PACT EXERCISE IN CSSR PRACTICES 'INTERACTION'

LD082253 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Feb 84

[From the Vremya newscast; by Zimenkova and Kovelenov]

[Text] In Czechoslovakia, preparations are being completed for joint winter maneuvers of land units and air forces of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, and Hungary. The purpose of the exercises is to practice interaction among the allied armies in modern battle conditions.

CEMA PROBLEMS CAUSED BY 'GROWTH,' 'CORDON'

LD072011 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 7 TASS -- "Western propaganda claims that there are disintegration processes under way in the countries grouped in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and that the CMEA is going through 'hard times' are groundless and designed to dupe the gullible," Academician Oleg Bogomolov, director of the Institute of the Economics of the World Socialist System, said in a TASS interview "Economics rests on facts rather than fantasies," he went on. "And here are just some of the facts. Last year the national product of the CMEA member states grew by 3.5 percent as compared to the previous year. This was a good result. The economy of the countries of the socialist community over the past three years has developed twice as fast as the economy of developed European states. This had been the case also before."

"The fixed assets in the CMEA countries grew by about 20 percent in the first three years of the current five-year plan period (1981-85). This means that prerequisites have been provided for accelerated growth in the future. Such are the facts. Of course, in its onwards progress the CMEA economy encounters certain difficulties," Academician Bogomolov said further, "We do not conceal that socialist countries have an external debt but over recent years it has shrank considerably. Our difficulties are the difficulties of growth, not the chronic ills characteristic of the capitalist system such as cuts in social welfare programs, wholesale unemployment, continuous inflation, and drops in the real incomes of the working people."

"Pressure is being brought on the CMEA countries," Bogomolov said. "All manner of limitations are being imposed on us, and an effort is being exerted to surround us with a kind of 'technological cordon'. By contrast, the CMEA favours equitable cooperation with the EEC countries. But we cannot but draw conclusions from this policy of discrimination in relation to us."

"The bonds of economic integration between the CMEA countries, which is beneficial to all countries involved in it, are growing stronger with every passing year," the scientist went on. "The Soviet Union supplies its partners first of all with such vital products as fuel and raw materials, and in a number of cases at prices lower than those on the world market. In the past three years alone, taking into the account preliminary estimates for 1983, the USSR supplied other CMEA countries with 264 million tons of oil and oil products, 92,000 million cubic metres of gas and 53,000 million kilowatt-hours of electricity. This was a weighty contribution to the economies of the fraternal countries."

"The Soviet Union also finds it profitable to cooperate with its CMEA partners. It receives from them a considerable number of machines, installations, chemicals and consumer goods. In the future integration will become even more deeper, all-embracing and effective, reliably ensuring the consolidation of the national economies of the participating countries," Academician Oleg Bogomolov said in conclusion.

PALME INTERVIEWED ON EUROPEAN SECURITY

PM081249 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Feb 84 pp 1, 15

[Interview with Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's international observer Vladimir Lomeyko in Stockholm: "Remove the Damoclean Sword of Deterrence" -- date not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] As Yu. V. Andropov noted in his answers to PRAVDA's questions, "The nuclear threat has grown. This is definitely shown by the acute alarm felt by millions of people in Europe." Alarm is clearly felt also among the majority of participants in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. That was the subject of a dialogue conducted by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's international observer Vladimir Lomeyko with Olof Palme, chairman of the independent Commission on Disarmament and Security.

Olof Palme needs no introduction. An experienced social democratic politician and statesman, this is not the first time he has headed Sweden's Government. The prime minister is famous not only in his own country, but also far beyond its borders as chairman of the independent Commission on Disarmament and Security. The Palme Commission, as it is known for short, includes public figures, politicians, and statesmen from 17 European, American, Asian, and African countries.

Despite his commitments as Swedish prime minister and host of the Stockholm conference, Olof Palme kindly agreed to have this meeting and conversation for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

...The Swedish prime minister's residence is 7-8 minutes' walk from the conference press center. On my way to the meeting, I could still hear the excited voices of conference participants and journalists in the sixth floor lobby, discussing Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko's speech and his sharp but -- as many people in the conference lobbies remarked -- justified criticism of Washington's foreign policy course.

Just the day before, almost all the Western newspapers published a detailed report on Reagan's speech, singling out his words addressed to Moscow: "Conduct a dialogue on the basis of deterrence."

Lomeyko: The Palme Commission is quite well known in the Soviet Union. You personally are known as a politician who is gravely concerned at the deteriorating situation in the world and is making efforts to resolve the global problems facing mankind, and primarily the most terrible problem -- the growing arms race.

Palme: Yes, safeguarding peace is the most important question of our time. It is gradually becoming clear to everyone what nuclear war means. In actual fact, we should have understood this back at the time of Hiroshima. But not everyone learned that lesson. And today's nuclear weapons are much more terrifying than the so-called "small" bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I was highly impressed by the latest conclusions by U.S. scientists, shared also by their Soviet colleagues, that a nuclear war fought with only a fraction of the existing nuclear bombs would lead to a climatic catastrophe. The cities hit by the nuclear strike would turn into torches of fire and black ash from the burned plastics that would rise up and block out the sky. At first everything would be in total darkness, and then the temperature on earth would fall by about 20 degrees. The question is: Would life be able to exist at all on earth after a nuclear war? This is a terrifying prospect.

Lomekyo: You would think all reasonable people would be united in their rejection of such a prospect. But there are politicians and scientists of world renown, like Edward Teller, who claim that nuclear was is not all that terrible and that it would not lead to total catastrophe. People even say the Americans could fully recover after a nuclear war.

Palme: These are pure illusions. You can, of course, argue about whether any forms of life at all would survive a nuclear catastrophe. It could be that some kind of life would either survive or reemerge after a long period, but....

Lomeyko: ...But this would hardly be the kind of life we would like to be?

Palme: Not at all! You can argue about whether a nuclear catastrophe would be total or almost total, but it would be a dangerous illusion to nurture any hopes at all.

Lomeyko: This leads to another question: Is victory possible in a nuclear war? Almost all responsible politicians and research workers claim that there can be no victor in a nuclear war.

Palme: I am fully convinced of this. There will be only losers in a nuclear war. The term "victory" itself has lost its meaning. This is now understood by both great powers. President Reagan did not admit this previously. But in one of his latest speeches he suddenly said that there will be no victor in a nuclear war....

Lomeyko: Yes, he is now making certain amendments to his speeches. Although he himself and his entire entourage are set, just as before, on attaining superiority for the sake of victory. Suffice it to recall the much-publicized article, titled "Victory Is Possible," by Colin Gray, one of the people close to Reagan.

Palme: This is true. And yet President Reagan has, even if only once, suddenly admitted the impossibility of victory.

Lomeyko: Do you then see this as evidence of a change in his world outlook?

Palme: I would like to hope so. After all, previously there were declarations about achieving victory, and I would like to hope that this has been given up.

Lomeyko: And yet, there are numerous grounds for doubts about changes in the U.S. Administration's views. You have only to look at NATO plans and statements by politicians and military figures. Last March I met NATO Secretary General Josef Luns in Brussels and asked him in particular why NATO had not followed the Soviet Union's example and renounced the first use of nuclear weapons and why it had not renounced the philosophy of deterrence. He replied that this was part of their strategy and tactics and that supposedly the other side -- that is, we -- must not know how NATO will act; hence this feeling of uncertainty which they cultivate among the enemy is also a kind of weapon. This gives rise to a question which is most directly linked with the problems with which the Stockholm conference is concerned: If you want to achieve confidence, how can you speak of deterrence -- yet President Reagan spoke of it again in his latest speech. The idea of deterrence itself, in my opinion, negates confidence.

Palme: In our commission's report I rejected the very concept of deterrence. It had its role to play at some stage. But this concept is losing its significance, bearing in mind the terrifying prospects that have emerged and the awareness that nuclear weapons must not be used.

A deterrent, you see, has two functions: In the first place, they want to use it to terrify the enemy, and secondly, they want to use it to boost the arms race. Instead of this, we want to achieve universal security.

But I am a practical politician and I do not believe that changes can be achieved all at once. I think that gradual changes will occur, a kind of process, during which there will be less and less deterrence and more and more trust and mutual security. And the Stockholm conference is part of this process.

Lomeyko: We will, of course, hope, Mr Palme, that Stockholm will be a certain step forward in this process. The only thing I cannot understand is how politicians occupying responsible posts can speak both at the conference itself and on the eve of the conference simultaneously ABOUT A POSITION OF STRENGTH POLICY AND ABOUT DIALOGUE. [published in boldface] In my opinion, this is one of the most reasons why a real dialogue is becoming more difficult, a dialogue not for its own sake but for the sake of reaching specific agreements. The world needs new thinking not along the lines of strength and deterrence, but along the lines of mutual security.

Palme: This is true, but the new thinking will only gradually make its way; it will be prolonged process. It is important for us all to stick to one direction -- the direction of universal security.

Lomeyko: There you have the problem. By no means everyone wants to keep the direction of peace. In the opinion of many U.S. and West European experts, it is the military-industrial complex, about which President Eisenhower expressed serious fears in his day, which is clinging with all its strength to the war business, including the missile business. And this is the material basis on which the entire philosophy of deterrence is built.

Palme: It is quite possible that this plays a certain role.... Although, I must say, the deterrence theory is quite old. The very first bow and arrow were a deterrent.

Lomeyko: But today mankind has reached the stage where the unleashing of nuclear war would mean at least a Euroshima, if not a worldwide catastrophe.

Palme: And this is why the old thinking must be changed.

Lomeyko: Even more so in view of the new global problems emerging before us: apart from the arms race, the growing gap between the developed and developing countries and the progressive destruction of the environment. These problems can be resolved only by cutting back on arms and channeling parts of the funds thus saved into helping the developing countries and protecting the environment.

Palme: Quite so. This is why the Brandt Commission, dealing with development problems, and our commission, on disarmament problems, have been set up. The two commissions are holding a joint session in Rome at the end of January.

Lomeyko: Mr Palme, there is much talk now in the Stockholm conference lobbies about two approaches toward confidence measures. Some people in the West would like to describe the socialist countries' proposals as mere words, and the NATO measures "for achieving greater transparency," in other words, notification of the structure, location, and movements of forces, as allegedly concrete measures.

Here they lose sight of the totally different situation which has developed on the continent as a result of the siting of U.S. medium-range missiles there. Under such conditions of increased tension, Europe particularly needs to create an atmosphere of greater confidence.

Palme: Precisely so.

Lomeyko: Mony Soviet people are asking: So NATO refuses to conclude a treaty on the nonuse of force, it is deploying the U.S. missiles, and now, on top of it all, it wants to provide information about targets for those missiles?

Palme: At the conference it will be necessary to try and find mutually acceptable agreements and combine differing approaches. Of course, general confidence must be strengthened and concrete measures must be adopted to build confidence.

Lomeyko: ...Confidence which, in the final analysis, would lead to greater security and disarmament. This precisely is the goal pursued by the Soviet measures contained in A.A. Gromyko's speech: the conclusion of a treaty on the nonuse of force, the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, the reduction of military spending, the establishment of nuclear-free zones, and confidence-building measures in the military spere. And the neutral and nonaligned countries could play a larger role here.

Palme: The role of these countries cannot be overestimated, but they also intended to submit their own initiatives. I think that time is working for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe and a nuclear-free corridor in Central Europe.

Lomeyko: And yet one is amazed by the unceremonious way in which some Western politicians reject these ideas which, incidentally, and entirely specific and are submitted by neutral countries.

Palme: They obviously see in them some kind of harm to the Atlantic Alliance. In actual fact, a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe would mean greater security rather than greater damage.

On the whole, it is necessary to develop cooperation in all spheres and, of course, to reduce arms. The fewer weapons, the more confidence. I hope specific, practical results will be attained at the conference.

SHULTZ 'EUROPEAN BORDERS' REMARKS ASSAILED

PM081546 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "About One Far-Reaching Scheme. What Lies Behind the 'Little Sentence' Uttered by the U.S. Secretary of State in Stockholm?"]

[Text] Addressing the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz let drop in passing, as it were, a sentence which has attracted numerous commentaries. "The United States," he said, "does not recognize the legitimacy of the artificially imposed division of Europe."

Deciphering Shultz' flowery formula, the French newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS explained that this "little sentence" implies that the United States is preparing to overturn the wartime and postwar agreements which legalized the borders which took shape as a result of the defeat of Hitler's Germany.

"The borders in Europe," this newspaper recalled, "were recognized by Western states at the Helsinki Conference. By raising this problem Shultz intended to show that in the eyes of Americans (this) situation is of a temporary (?!) nature."

LE MONDE also raised the question: "Is it not a question of revising the Helsinki Final Act, which enshrines the status quo in Europe?"

For its part the American newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST stated with concern: "Contrary to common sense and the actual situation, in his Stockholm speech Shultz ventured to question the 'legitimacy' of the present borders in Europe."

Legacy of Dulles

In an attempt to smooth over the impression he had created, Shultz declared rather ambiguously at a press conference that "the United States recognizes the borders in Europe, but not the division of the continent." But, as the saying goes, a spoken word takes its flight. And let Washington not complain that Europeans now directly link the statement of the present U.S. secretary of state with the aggressive slogan proclaimed by his long-ago predecessor Dulles back in October 1947. At that time dulles had not yet become secretary of state but, as a member of the U.S. delegation at the first UN General Assembly session, he had already proclaimed: "There will be no retreats to [otstupleniya k] Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam."

I was present at that session, and I well remember how Soviet delegation member A.A. Gromyko, who spoke after Dulles, exposed the far-reaching design concealed behind those words. "This statement is very symptomatic," he said. "It gives grounds to draw the conclusion that Dulles and those behind him dissociate themselves from the U.S. policy at the time of the Tehran and Yalta conference. Is there any need to demonstrate that precisely that was the most fruitful time in the matter of international cooperation? Is there any need to demonstrate that the policy formed in Tehran and Yalta yielded fruit by accelerating the victory over the common enemy?"

What was the true purport of the Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam policy? It was aimed at long-term cooperation among the great powers of East and West, which had assumed responsibility for destroying fascism and for the postwar preservation of peace.

Abandoning that policy immediately after the war, the United States embarked on a dangerous, adventurist path.

The U.S. leaders reckoned at the time that, since they had a monopoly of the atom bomb, the change of alliances would enable them to realize their long-standing dream of "America's divine mission -- world leadership," which had been proclaimed in Washington at the beginning of the century.

Victory for Common Sense, and Its Opponents

That dream was not realized. The Soviet Union and the new socialist states which emerged in East Europe managed to hold out and did not yield to military pressure, subversive actions, or acts of "psychological warfare." Moreover, thanks to the advantage of our social system, they were able to strengthen their might.

That was why the United States and its allies already at the end of the sixties had to learn to say the words "peaceful coexistence" and then agree to conclude a series of treaties and agreements whose cornerstone was recognition of the inviolability of the borders which had taken shape as a result of the war and of the sovereignty of all European states, and renunciation of interference in their internal affairs.

The conclusion of the treaties between the FRG and the USSR, Poland, the GDR, and Czechoslovakia in the early seventies -- treaties which are still in effect -- was of very great significance in this respect. I will remind you that, for example, Article 3 of the treaty between the USSR and the FRG signed on 12 August 1970 proclaims clearly, distinctly, and unequivocally that they are "unanimous in recognizing that peace in Europe can be preserved only if no one encroaches upon the modern borders." The USSR and the FRG "regard as inviolable now and in the future the borders of all states in Europe as they stand on the day of signing this treaty, including the Oder-Neisse line, which is the western border of the Polish People's Republic, and the border between the FRG and the GDR."

These fundamental principles also lie at the basis of the CSCE Final Act, which was adopted 5 years later and was sealed by the signatures of the heads of all the states which participated in the conference, including the signature of the U.S. President. Finally, we should not forget the bilateral agreements concluded by the United States and its allies with the USSR, which enshrined the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between them.

This is what is stated, in particular, in the document "Principles of Relations Between the USSR and the United States," signed on 29 May 1972: "In the nuclear age there is no basis for the maintenance of relations between them other than peaceful coexistence."

For almost 10 years the system of international relations based on these and other agreements operated without a hitch, to general satisfaction. The beneficial process of the materialization of detente was being pursued. And it was only at the beginning of the new decade, when circles representing the most aggressive forces of American imperialism acceded to power in the United States, that bellicose shouts resounded in Washington, reminiscent of Dulles' notorious speech at the first UN General Assembly session: "There will be no retreats to Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam."

Impossible Dreams of Latter-Day "Crusaders"

Soon after the formation of Reagan's administration General A. Haig, whom he appointed to the post of secretary of state, proclaimed with loudmouthed arrogance: "We are not very bothered about the 1972 accords, although they were agreed by both sides." And so it went on!

Washington openly proclaimed its intention to move from the policy of cooperation to a policy of confrontation, including the recarving of postwar borders. At the same time it openly and unconstrainedly adopted a policy of direct interference in states' internal affairs and, what is more, of using armed forces against countries with a social system not to the U.S. liking. All this is presented to Americans as vitally important elements of some "crusade" against communism, into which Reagan wants to entice them to follow him.

Presidential Directive 59, which was drawn up back in 1980, formulated a U.S. military doctrine envisaging the destruction of socialism as a sociopolitical system, the first use of nuclear weapons, the achievement of superiority over the USSR in a nuclear war, and the latter's conclusion on terms advantageous to the United States.

This doctrine underwent further development in the recent Pentagon document "Defense Directives for 1984-1988." This confirms that the U.S. Armed Forces intend to seek military superiority over the USSR -- to which end it is proposed to begin the deployment of new systems of all types of strategic arms, to deploy medium-range nuclear means in Europe, to elaborate plans for the first use of nuclear weapons, and so forth.

The U.S. leaders' aggressive schemes are underpinned by a historically unprecedented arms race.

The true purport of the "little sentence" let drop in passing, as it were, in the speech of U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz at the Stockholm conference becomes clearer in light of all these facts. He would plainly like to test the reaction of Europeans to the scheme which is maturing in Washington's "think tanks" -- to abandon once and for all the agreements and accords which commit their participants to observing the inviolability of postwar borders and states' sovereignty and which prohibit interference in others' affairs.

This why people there are trying over and over again to smear the Yalta conference, whose 40th anniversary is not far off. Counting on the poor memory of readers of the bourgeois press and obeying the conductor's baton of their masters, the hack writers there portray that conference -- where measures were agreed on to complete the rout of fascism and plans for peaceful postwar cooperation were outlined -- as some compact to divide up the world.

This is why they are trying so hard to misinterpret the Helsinki Final Act, which so forcefully formulated the principles of the inviolability of borders, sovereignty, and noninterference in states' internal affairs, as a document which supposedly orients the Western powers toward using all possible means to undermine the socialist system in the USSR and our fraternal countries.

I will cite as an example the following flagrant misrepresentation mounted by the American NEWSWEEK magazine in an article entitled "The Long Shadow of Yalta": "Agreement was reached in Helsinki on the 'inviolability of borders,' not on the inviolability of the communist regimes inside them."

And so on, and so forth...

What can one say to all this? Just one thing: You were born too late, good gentlemen! And if you failed to smother socialism in its cradle, when Churchill organized his campaign of 14 powers against young Soviet Russia, if he held out in the very hard struggle against Hitler and his allies, when we were many times weaker than we are today, and if all the aggressive plans which Truman and Dulles were nurturing during the cold war years failed, just what can you be counting on today, when the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies have firmly ensured an equal balance of forces with the United States and NATO?

And however much you try, gentlemen, to upset this equality of forces in your favor by building up more and more new arms, you will fail in this. You ought not to forget Yu. V. Andropov's calm, firm words, which are unanimously supported by our entire people: "The Soviet Union will be able to make the proper response to any attempt to upset the established military-strategic balance, and its words will not be at variance with its deeds."

So, would it not be more sensible to abandon the crazy schemes for military superiority, to stop deploying your new missiles in Europe, to take back those which have already been delivered to the FRG, Britain, and Italy, and thereby create favorable conditions for businesslike talks on reducing arms? Then the Soviet countermeasures would also be rescinded, and talks would be resumed.

Precisely this is what all sober-minded people in Europe, and in the United States itself too, demand!

U.S. ALLOCATIONS TO NATO 'SOUTHERN FLANK' NOTED

LD072211 Moscow TASS in English 2121 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 7 TASS -- Stepping up militaristic preparations in the NATO framework the United States places great emphasis on programmes of military aid to Spain, Portugal, Greece and Turkey situated on NATO's so-called "southern flank". The main aim of such programmes is to turn the territory of those countries into a place d'armes for military operations planned by Washington. This is specifically shown by speeches in the U.S. Congress by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt and Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle.

Seeking to convince the legislators to make allocations for military aid to the four states for the next 1985 financial year, Burt and Perle said openly that the United States assigns strategically important tasks to those countries. The "southern flank" of NATO is of great significance for the USA, specifically for the reason that it plays the role of a bridge across Europe linking Atlantic with the Middle East, stressed the assistant secretary of state.

The high-placed representatives of the administration said that it is planned to allocate 400 million dollars to Spain in the form of military credits alone. Perle stressed that these funds above all will be spent on "modernisation" of Spain's Armed Forces through the supplies of U.S. military equipment and weapons. Burt admitted openly that by allocating those funds Washington hopes to ensure for the future the access to Spain's naval and air bases, which, according to him, will be of great need for the USA in case of a conflict on the European Continent.

The Reagan administration seeks to allocate for Portugal military credits and gratis loans to a total sum of 125 million dollars to say nothing of 80 million dollars under other programmes. It followed from Perle's words that Washington views these funds as sort of "reward" for the prolongation of the agreement imposed on that state on the Pentagon's use of military bases on the Azores. Perle said that Turkey is a composite part of the "southern flank" of cardinal importance. He said that in the framework of various programmes of military aid it is planned to appropriate 755 million dollars for Turkey. As to Greece, Washington intends to allocate to it 500 million dollars, which, as the assistant secretary of defence stressed, will be spent for the continued modernisation of the Greek Armed Forces. Perle also intimated that the United States hopes to impose on Greece an agreement on "cooperation" in the military field.

COMMENTARY ON BONN NATO STRATEGY DISCUSSION

DW090817 Moscow in German to Germany 1700 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "Discussion in Bonn on NATO's Current Military Strategy"]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, as you certainly will recall, the public hearing on NATO's current military strategy -- that is, the nuclear deterrence strategy -- [words indistinct] has begun in the Defense Committee of the Bonn parliament.

The new round of the hearing last Monday was to discuss differing views on the effectiveness of the nuclear deterrence strategy. Once again it became obvious that the deterrence strategy remains a critical issue among experts. The question also remains as to how the road is to be continued. Doubts about the effectiveness of NATO's nulcear deterrence strategy do not arise by chance.

What has actually been promised by the authors and worshipers of this strategy to the peoples of NATO countries and what has become of their promises? Up to now, the heads of governments in the leading NATO countries have told their peoples time and time again the following: We regard the nuclear deterrence strategy above all as a springboard for genuine disarmament. Deterrence strategy guarantees security, the government leaders in NATO capitals say. Security disperses mutual fear; the removal of fear enables detente; Detente eventually leads to disarmament and a stable security system.

However, in reality the deterrence strategy has led to the arms race and it keeps the arms race stepped up. The continuing arms race has led to enhancing tension and the risk of war. Thus, the strategy of deterrence has turned out to be a policy through which preparation for war becomes a permanent condition. This is the policy of threatening war and nuclear first strike. However, deterrence policy that serves as a threat undermines peace and blocks the road toward arms reduction and disarmament. Therefore, NATO's current strategy of deterrence is contributing substantially to enhancing the threat of nuclear war.

For this reason it is only logical that during the public hearing on the deterrence strategy in the parliamentary Defense Committee in Bonn various scientists have voiced criticism of this policy. Thus, on Monday a denuclearizing of NATO's strategy was demanded by (Erhard Luckemeier) of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation. He said that the scope for disarmament [abruestungsspielraum] that could be won through a drastic dismantling of NATO's nuclear arsenal in Europe should be utilized to promote arms control negotiations. This is a thought in the right direction.

As is known, the Soviet Union is for preventing any war in Europe through arms reduction and disarmament. The Soviet Union proposes, above all, that Europe be freed from all kinds of nuclear weapons, intermediate range weapons as well as tactical nuclear weapons.

However, different views prevailed during the FRG's parliamentary Defense Committee hearing on alternate strategies of NATO. (J. Kaiser) of the German Society for Foreign Policy, which as is known represents the leading school of thought for Bonn's policy, flatly stated that alternatives to NATO's current deterrence policy would not be at NATO's disposal for a long time to come. Doesn't this constitute an attempt to throttle the started strategy discussion in the Bonn parliament?

NORDIC POSITIONS ON NATO'CHESSBOARD' VIEWED

PM081523 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Feb 84 Second Edition p 3

[Ya. Geyzerov article: "Northern Europe in NATO's Plans"]

[Text] Like figures on a chessboard, each country on the planet and each island in the oceans and seas is designated its own role by the Pentagon and NATO strategists. An important place in their aggressive plans is assigned to northern Europe. NATO Headquarters does not conceal the fact that this region attracts enhanced attention primarily because of its advantageous strategic position.

Northern Europe adjoins very important vital centers in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and the shortest routes from America to Eurasia cross the Arctic regions. In addition, Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland which belong to it, Norway, and Iceland create a line which, as the Western press reports, the Pentagon and its NATO allies intend to use to "block the Soviet Navy and prevent its access to the open sea."

Denmark's importance primarily results from its position on the Baltic Straits and from its proximity to the GDR.

The whole of Denmark is full of NATO bases, command centers, and other important military installations. The bed of the straits is covered with a network of acoustic cables. In 1983, the NATO infrastructure on Danish territory began to be modernized. Huge amounts were earmarked for building new depots for U.S. military hardware, extending airfields, and also purchasing new radar stations and electronic equipment designed to observe, monitor, and direct combat operations. Thus, one of the first two AWACS system control centers in Europe, located at the Danish Skjulstrup military base in south Jutland, was brought into operation. A new long-range radar station is being set up on Bornholm Island.

As the newspaper LAND OG FOLK points out, Washington intends to try to obtain a Danish Government signature to an agreement whereby the number of U.S. warplanes to be transferred to Danish airfields will be considerably increased. The paper stresses that an agreement allocating four airfields in Jutland to receive 100 U.S. planes (5 squadrons) was concluded earlier -- in 1976 -- between the United States and Denmark. Now the Pentagon would like to expand its presence on Danish territory and is demanding new concessions from the Danish Government in the so-called "bases policy," which prohibits the location of foreign bases and forces in Denmark in peacetime.

Greenland, together with Iceland and northern Norway, as U.S. Admiral (Stritter) has said, are a crucial element in U.S. strategy. Taking account of the potential of modern types of weapons, the distance between them and the most important Soviet industrial centers is comparatively small. The distance to the West European capitals is even less. For this reason the U.S. military bases in Greenland are of paramount importance to the Pentagon's whole system of strategic control.

One of the largest U.S. bases is located in the northwest of the island near the settlement of Thule. It is used not just as a very advanced bridgehead for electronic espionage against the USSR, but also as one of the control centers for planned U.S. combat operations in the air and now also in space. According to the newspaper WEEKENDAVISEN, the Thule base is assigned virtually the main role in U.S. aggressive strategy. In addition to Thule, the Pentagon has another base in Greenland at Sondre Stromfjord.

The Faroe Islands, located on the approaches to the North Atlantic, have been turned into a U.S. and NATO military bridgehead against the will of their population. The Merkadal military air base has been built there not far from the archipelago's administrative center of Torshavn. However, the most important installations on the Faroe Islands are the powerful radar stations. They are a connecting link in the whole NATO radioelectronic early-warning system which stretches from Turkey in the south to Norway in the north and from Alaska in the west to Europe in the east.

The Pentagon greatly values Iceland's geographical position. That country occupies a key position between Greenland and Scotland. There is a U.S. base with 3,000 U.S. servicemen at Keflavik, 50km from the capital, Reykjavik. Stressing the tremendous importance of the base in NATO's aggressive plans, its commander, Admiral Mariott, recently called for the urgent modernization of its installations and primarily for the siting there of new long-range communications and control facilities.

Norway's place in U.S. and NATO strategy is determined primarily by the fact that it borders directly on the Soviet Union. The U.S. command strives to make active use of this proximity in its military plans. The facts show that the United States carries out intelligence activity from Norwegian territory against states bordering Norway, chiefly the Soviet Union. Facts that confirm this have been repeatedly reported in the Norwegian press.

Like Denmark, Norway has granted its territory for this basing of AWACS aircraft. NATO early-warning system aircraft are already making demonstration flights over Norwegian territory close to the border with the Soviet Union. By the end of 1984 they will be able to operate from a Norwegian military air base (Erlann) too. Work on extending the take-off and landing strip and building hangars is in full swing there now. The Western press has noted more than once that the AWACS aircraft will be used not just for reconnaissance, but also for guiding strategic bombers to their target.

Through the active efforts of the United States and the other NATO countries, Norway has been turned into the bloc's multipurpose bridgehead in northern Europe. As the aforementioned Adm (Stritter) said, "As long as the United States has control over Norway, it will also control the airspace over the Norwegian Sea and the North Atlantic." In this connection, the plans for the advance stockpiling in Norway of heavy combat equipment and hardware for the U.S., British, and Canadian Armed Forces units and formations which are to arrive there in a "crisis situation" assume as particularly sinister thrust. These depots have been and are being built in the northern and central districts of Norway.

It recently became known that a secret Norwegian-U.S. agreement exists on the use of Norwegian military airfields by U.S. aircraft. In accordance with this, it is planned to receive -- in a "crisis situation" -- 350 combat aircraft, including planes carrying nuclear weapons, at Norway's eight main airfields. In addition, aircraft based on aircraft carriers can land at these airfields. As the Norwegian press stresses, this document hitches Norway even more firmly to U.S. nuclear strategy.

The northern countries' press reported that, parallel with the deployment in West Europe of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, the Pentagon intends to deploy cruise missiles with conventional warheads in Denmark, Norway, and Iceland. Here it is stressed that these missiles can be transformed into nuclear missiles with no special effort, since their warheads are designed to be equipped with nuclear charges too. Thus, they are virtually the same as the missiles already deployed in Britain, Italy, and the FRG. Having succeeded in introducing first strike nuclear weapons into central and southern Europe, the Pentagon is now preparing to deploy them in northern Europe too.

As for cruise missiles with conventional warheads, the plan of the U.S. and NATO strategists is that they are to "control the straits and maritime communication routes used by the Soviet Union and Other Warsaw Pact countries." The plans for the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in the countries of northern Europe once again show convincingly the true face of the present U.S. Administration. In order to satisfy the hegemonist aspirations of U.S. imperialism, it is ready to sacrifice even its allies.

The intrigues of the aggressive forces of imperialism, led by the United States in northern Europe and the increasing involvement of north European countries in the build-up of NATO's military preparations are considerably aggravating the situation in this region of the world. They are damaging good-neighborly relations among the countries of northern Europe and contradicting the peace-loving aspirations of their peoples.

'POSITION OF FORCE' MUST CHANGE FOR DIALOGUE

LD082323 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Feb 84

[From the Vremya newscast, video commentary by Tomas Kolesnichenko, PRAVDA International Department editor]

[Text] Good day comrades. In replying to the questions from PRAVDA, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov gave an exhaustive evaluation of the present international situation that has developed as a result of the deployment of American forward-based missiles in Europe. The nuclear threat has grown, he said. The appearance of American missiles in Europe has strengthened not only military but political tension. Recent events have shown the importance and foresight of this principled position expressed by the Soviet leader.

Today it can be said with certainty that Washington's latest carefully thought up propagandist campaign has failed. It consisted of lulling the vigilance of the world public, of trying to prove that rather than anything disquieting happening in the international situation almost the reverse was true, that the world had become more secure. Washington's peace-creating role was particularly overemphasized against this background, particularly after President Reagan officially declared his decision to stand for election to a second term of office. All the forces of American propaganda were engaged to portray Washington as a kind of gutta-percha boy [gutta-percha malchik], initiator of so-called peaceful initiatives, constructive dialogue, and the like. But nothing has come of this, Instead the words of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov are confirmed, that people everywhere are better aware of the danger to peace, that they understand where that danger comes from.

All the latest reports of news agencies speak of the growing struggle of millions of people for peace, against a policy from a position of force conducted by Washington. Many reports stress that the American side often deviates from strict observance of pledges it adopted earlier, and even directly violates them. And indeed such negative actions by Washington, as is pointed out in the recently published Soviet memorandum handed to the U.S. State Department, have acquired particular seriousness in today's conditions. It is characteristic that now Reagan's administration, not being able to refute the memorandum, is forced to justify itself and to shift and dodge. But what can this administration say in its defense when, in its 3 years of power, it has not concluded even one agreement with the Soviet Union on limiting weapons, in essence has thrown out the SALT II treaty signed previously, refuses to put into force the 1974 treaty on underground nuclear testing, or the 1976 treaty on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

It took Reagan more than a year to start talks with the Soviet Union on questions of limiting nuclear weapons in Europe, and the limiting and reduction of strategic weapons. And when the United States was forced all the same to engage in talks, under pressure from the public, it tried to use them merely as a screen for its own military preparations. As a result, the White House has done everything to lead these talks into a dead end and to break them up. Now, in Washington, they are once again talking about flexibility and readiness for dialogue. But as was stressed in the replies to PRAVDA by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, dialogue ought to be conducted on a basis of equality and not from a position of force. It ought to be directed at attaining concrete agreements and not be a tactical course to gain one's own ends. This is the only way, and it should be used before it is too late.

IMAGINARY REMARKS ON GRENADA RIDICULED IN SKETCH

PM081149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Yu. Kuznetsov "Sketch": "Did It Go to His Head?"]

[Text] The luncheon took place in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding -- after all, it was not as if they were political opponents who could not stand one another. The hosts were members of the Republican Party policy committee in the U.S. Senate. The guest, and, naturally, the speaker was the head of the White House.

Following the meal, three senators, placidly sipping coffee and whatever else they fancied, got into a conversation in a neighboring room.

"Well, today's speech was pretty substantial."

"Yes, especially regarding Grenada. As he bluntly put it, we stopped the Russians and Cubans."

"I took that to be humor."

"Black humor, if I may be so bold."

"Excuse me, but what is one to make of the place where he talks about eggnog?"

"Come now, they were not jokes: That, in point of fact, is where big politics was being talked about."

"I agree. But what was the nutmeg doing there?"

"For that you have to ask the President. But he spoke about it not without purpose and in earnest."

"How was it he put it there? Hand the text over to me, please. Here we are:

"'First, more nutmeg is actually produced in Grenada than anywhere else in the world. Second, the Russians and Cubans tried to seize Grenada. Third, you cannot make an eggnog without nutmeg. Fourth, what sort of Christmas would it be without eggnog? Fifth, the Russians and Cubans were trying to wreck Christmas. And sixth and last, we stopped them.'"

"But, after all, the President was quoting a letter by some lieutenant or other, and a boy who obviously did not lack humor, even if he is a Marine."

"In my view, it was quoted with a straight face as a serious argument. He was not joking, after all, when he continued: 'We are working to strengthen democracy and establish peace from Central America to Africa and the Near East.'"

"Standard tipple, old buddy."

Virtually the same day the President delivered a second speech, a speech to Congress. The point was the same -- first, he, the speaker was a great guy who had simply saved America. And second, how were they to gain the upper hand over the nasty Russians?

Regarding the first matter, let us note that many of the savior-President's compatriots are today saying quite the opposite -- namely, that Reaganomics has become a device for wringing billions of dollars out of ordinary citizens for military purposes. And the President's rivals in the forthcoming election campaign are putting the following question to the voters: Do you now feel safer, after 3 years' rule by the present administration?

As for the second matter, despite all attempts the administration is by no means succeeding in "bringing the Russians to their knees." Yet these vain attempts are indeed considerable. On the question of peace, for example, Reagan has promised it to us, but on one condition. There will be no war, he has said, "if everything goes the way that we, the Americans, want it."

No more and no less. Peoples, attention! Or else you'll all catch it.

Thus, you see, the Grenada problem patently stuck in the chief administrator's throat. However, if one is to believe him, the United States "has never been an aggressor. We are not occupying other countries."

The White House boss' rich experience of public speaking clearly suggests to him that each speech absolutely must have an element of entertainment. But time and time again he lacks a sense of convincing reality. Perhaps we can help? And in strictly the same manner and on the same level of political logic we will sketch in a few details for a feasible discussion on this same theme.

"...So, esteemed public! What was I talking about? Oh yes, the nutmeg business. The matter is by no means innocuous. There is a nucleus to be found, as you know, in every nut. And the Russians got wind of this! And they decided accordingly to undermine our nuclear strategy through Grenada! They wanted to take the nuts to their own country and there process them into nuclear bombs! They had already constructed a whole combine for this called...now what was it...ah, yes, Orekhov-Zueyevo! But Americans can sleep peacefully in their beds! I did not allow the nuclear material to be taken away. America has been saved. And we may enjoy to the full the freedom and democracy which God has given us."

...Why, though, does the White House boss confuse this gift of God with eggnog? Perhaps the mixture turned out to be too potent? And it went to his head?

BUSH W. EUROPE VISIT CONNECTED TO MISSILE ISSUE

LD080013 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 7 Feb 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Excerpt] It is not by chance that tomorrow, for the third time in the past year, Vice President Bush is setting off for Western Europe on instructions from the White House to somehow smooth over -- to try to smooth over -- the sharp angles. Of course, the Pentagon will always strive to surround our country with a palisade of medium-range missiles in order to augment them with a strategic force. Whether these missiles are called Pershing II, or Rogers I, or perhaps Weinberger III, whether or not the Western Europeans, Japanese, or other peoples will allow the Pentagon to deploy them is still open to question. Such a militaristic administration cannot remain in Washington forever.

'REAGAN-STYLE RECOVERY' MEANS HUNGER, POVERTY

LD081805 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 8 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Vashedchenko writes: President Ronald Reagan claimed in his recent State of the Union address that "America is back -- standing tall" and "America is much improved," speaking a day after in Atlanta, he again contended, overwhelmingly, that vigor, optimism and progress were manifest throughout the United States.

"The big lie" appears to have become a favoured method of Washington leaders in speaking about both their home and their foreign policies. As the presidential election is due next fall, they are using this method now without any diffidence and limitations.

Reagan's claims about "recovery" and "progress" are permeated with callous cynicism and are totally at odds with reality. "Reaganomics," which is pushing military spending through the roof by ruthlessly slashing social welfare programs, has plunged the United States into the deepest economic crisis since "the Great Depression" of the 1930's and spelled an unprecedented growth of unemployment and dramatic drops in the living standards for the ordinary Americans.

Throughout Reagan's three-year tenure the rate of unemployment has run extremely high, at times exceeding ten per cent. This has been, importantly, the country's average, while in some areas and among some groups of the population it has been even higher. The rate of joblessness among blacks now reaches 17.8 per cent and among the black youth, as Reagan conceded himself in his economic report to congress, nearly 50 per cent. The sustained crisis in the field of employment has resulted in a situation where millions of people have, besides having found themselves out of work, also found themselves without unemployment benefits which are now granted for only a limited period of time.

Unemployment inexorably and mercilessly precipitates horrible human tragedies, driving millions of the jobless to despair and making them lose all hope. Over Reagan's years in office the impoverishment of a considerable section of the population has increased: More than 15 per cent of the population, or one in seven Americans, find themselves below the official "poverty line." This is the highest indicator of the poverty level for the past 17 years.

According to official data, the United States now has two million homeless. Public organization put the total at up to three million. Half of the black children live in misery.

"Hunger has developed into an immense problem and is assuming a growing scope." "The number of the people going hungry has risen several times over since Reagan's coming to office," reported leaders of charity organizations in Cleveland (Ohio), Cheyenne (Wyoming) and many other cities. There are four million hungry in Texas and 800,000 in Michigan. In all, according to American press reports, some 40 million people are constantly undernourished across the United States.

Such is the gloomy picture of "recovery " and "progress" Reagan-style. Facts thus effectively give the lie to the mendacious propaganda claims of the Republican administration. Reagan's policy, as American realities show, has sharply increased injustice in American society and its polarization. The rich have become still richer, while the poor have grown in number and become still poor.

'ABNORMALITY' SEEN IN FORECASTS FOR U.S. ECONOMY

LD071916 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 7 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

In view of the fact that the presidential elections are to be held this year, representatives of the Reagan administration fall over themselves to present in the rosy light the fruit of their activity and forecasts in the economic sphere. But this deception is refuted by press organs and by the U.S. business circles. Thus, the Federal Reserve system in a report to the Congress, clearly not agreeing with the feigned "optimism" of the White House expressed the concern that the keeping of the budget deficit at a high level envisaged by the administration is frought with serious problems for the economy. The report says that already now the interest rates are higher than they should be during normal development. It is remarkable that the New York Exchange reacted yesterday to this report by a sharp fall, by nearly 23 points, of the rate of the Dow Jones Index which reflected the nervousness in the U.S. business circles.

The "abnormality" which scares American businessmen so is that in the first three years of its rule, the present U.S. Administration brought the budget deficit to the highest level as compared with all deficits in the USA after 1942. The problem of national debt has aggravated sharply. Even if some economic growth takes place, by the end of the 1985 financial year the national debt is expected to reach 1.852 billion dollars. Out of this sum, 853 billion dollars is a heritage of the Reagan administration. A group of prominent leaders of the Democratic Party of the USA and the National Committee of that party in the Democrats' programme for the future pointed out that overstraining of the U.S. finances is explained very simply: The Reagan plan with its cuts in taxation for the rich and a huge increase of the military potential leads to the fact that the growth of federal expenditures surpasses the growth of revenues even when the economy operates at full capacity.

Washington's inordinate expenditures for the militarisation of the country and the satisfaction of greedy appetites of the military-industrial complex resulted in vast losses for the USA. In the same theses of the Democratic Party it is pointed out, for instance, that even if there are the signs of the country's overcoming a fierce and painful recession, the growth of productivity in the United States has actually stopped, the traditional industries have a bad time, the United States is lagging behind in the number of latest industries, such as the production of semi-conductor micro-elements, the government was "solving" the problem of inflation through high unemployment rate and still failed to get rid of inflation.

Going by all these pronouncements, politicians and businessmen in the USA are really alarmed by the fact that as a result of huge devicits of the budget which are a consequence of the unrestrained arms race the United States will face in near future either a new recession or further heightening of the inflation and that the chances of a steady economic growth will be undermined in longer perspective till the end of the decade. Large deficits push upward the interest rates which stiffles investments, lead to huge expenditures for the payment of percentage on the national debt and the U.S. business circles are concerned over the fact that the United States starts lagging behind the Common Market countries and Japan in the growth of labour productivity, in scientific and technological progress. As a result, as it was pointed out in the same theses of the Democratic Party, the United States' rivals are down like a hammer on the U.S. economy.

The fairy-tales of the White House thus differ sharply from U.S. reality.

'SERIOUS SETBACKS' IN CHALLENGER MISSION NOTED

PM090923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Failure Again"]

[Text] New York, 6 Feb -- The latest experiment envisaged by the flight program of the U.S. space shuttle "Challenger" has ended in failure.

A plastic balloon that was to have been used as a "target" during the spacecraft's rehearsal of rendezvous maneuvers with satellites exploded while being filled with nitrogen in a rolled-up state. The balloon's metal ballast, weighing 90 kg, came dangerously close to "Challenger." The crew was forced to take emergency precautions to avoid a collision.

Since "Challenger" only had one container with an inflatable balloon on board, all planned rehearsals of rendezvous maneuvers with a "target" were called off.

The failure of this experiment is already the second serious setback during the current flight. On Friday the communications satellite "Westar-6" which had been brought into orbit in the "Challenger's" cargo compartment was lost. After separating from the spacecraft, the propulsion system ensuring the satellite's transition to a higher orbit was to have switched on. According to certain data, 45 minutes after the satellite's separation from the spacecraft, the propulsion system exploded while being switched on and contact with the satellite was lost. Not until 48 hours later was it possible to re-establish radio contact with the satellite. However, the satellite is now in an orbit whose parameters differ sharply from the prescribed ones. In this connection, according to U.S. specialists, the utilization of the satellite in accordance with the envisaged program is not possible.

The "Challenger's" flight is regarded by the U.S. Administration as an important stage in the implementation of plans to militarize space.

SOVIET, U.S. JOURNALISTS MEET IN CALIFORNIA

LD051647 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Pajaro Dunes (California) February 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Ustimenko reports:

A meeting of Soviet and American journalists has opened here to discuss the role of mass communications in the presentation of outstanding international problems. The discussion centers on journalists' participation in the movement against the threat of nuclear war, for international detente, for the development of mutual understanding between the peoples of the USSR and the USA and for the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations.

'GROWTH,' 'IMBALANCES' SEEN IN CHINESE ECONOMY

PM071028 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 6, Feb 84 (Signed to Press 30 Jan 84) p 22

[D. Andreyev article under the rubric "World Economy: Figures, Facts, Events": "The PRC Economy"]

[Text] Preliminary data on fulfillment of the 1983 national economic plan have been published in China. On the whole, they show growth in the output of a number of sectors in the country's economy. At the same time, imbalances persist in the national economy, together with unresolved financial and economic problems. The authoritative PRC journal BANYUETAN, commenting on last year's overall results, notes that "economic efficiency is inadequate" despite the economic growth rates achieved.

In 1983, the volume of steel smelting in the country reached almost 40 million metric tons, coal extraction about 700 million metric tons, and petroleum extraction 106 million metric tons. The output of rolled metal, cement, and chemical fertilizers also increased. The production of heavy-duty tractors, synthetic fiber textiles, and a number of other products fell.

Grain harvest yields and cotton production increased, while the harvest of oil-yielding crops was somewhat lower.

According to Chinese press reports, "the transport situation had deteriorated." The unjustifiably high level of capital construction still has to be overcome.

Agreements on the establishment of 30 mixed enterprises with foreign capital participation were concluded last year. The total number of such enterprises in China has reached 112. Last September they were granted additional privileges in taxation, currency operations, and trade.

The PRC's foreign trade turnover, including that with the Soviet Union and some other socialist countries, increased in 1983.

The 1984 state plan still has to be adopted. According to XINHUA reports, however, production output in industry and agriculture will increase 4-5 percent in 1984, in line with the provisions of the 5-year plan.

KOVALENKO TAKES 'PEACE-LOVING' STANCE IN JAPAN

PM081631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Feb -- The delegation of CPSU party workers headed by I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, here at the invitation of the Japanese Socialist Party Central Executive Committee, has met with representatives of the leadership of the other main political parties: the Liberal Democratic Party, the Communist Party of Japan, Komeito, and the Democratic Socialist Party. During the talks there was an exchange of opinions on ways to remove the nuclear threat, ease international tension, and curb the arms race. The need to develop Soviet-Japanese relations in the interests of strengthening peace in the Far East was also emphasized.

The delegation explained in detail the peace-loving initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union with a view to preventing nuclear war and the Soviet proposals for developing relations between the two countries on the basis of good-neighborliness, confidence, and cooperation. These questions were also touched on in interviews granted by the delegation leader to an NHK-TV progran, the major newspapers ASAHI, MAINICHI, and YOMIURI, and the KYODO NEWS AGENCY.

SHITIKOV MEETS WITH JAPANESE AMITY OFFICIAL

LD090951 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 9 TASS -- The chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Aleksey Shitikov today had a meeting with deputy of the Japanese parliament, member of the parliamentary association of Japanese-Soviet friendship, chairman of the board of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society Toshiaki Yokoyama, who is staying in the USSR at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries.

During their conversation Aleksey Shitikov and Toshiaki Yokoyama stressed the importance of the contribution made by members of parliament of the two countries to the development of Soviet-Japanese relations in a spirit of mutual understanding and goodneighbourhood.

U.S. 'INSISTENCE' BEHIND EXERCISES OFF JAPAN

LD081032 Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo February 8 TASS -- The United States and Japan will conduct joint naval exercises off the Japanese island of Kyushu from February 15 to 27. They will involve more than 1,300 servicemen, 27 warships, six anti-submarine patrol planes and six helicopters.

A spokesman for the Japan Defence Agency announced that the manoeuvres, the aim of which is to master the laying of sea mines and their trawling, will be held on the insistence of the American side. The United States has been pressing Japan lately into accepting a bigger role in militarist activity in the Far East.

DYMSHITS-LED DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO INDIA

Addresses Metals Plant Rally

PM081012 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests of the Indian Metallurgical Workers"]

[Excerpt] Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh State), 3 Feb -- Celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the startup of the Bhilai metallurgical combine, the first-born of large-scale Soviet-Indian cooperation, are continuing in India. A mass meeting in the city of Vishakhapatnam, where a new metallurgical combine is under construction with help from the USSR, vividly manifested the firm ties of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the peoples of both countries, the vital strength of traditions whose foundations were laid by the original builders of the Indian metallurgical giant. The meeting was attended by representatives of the 25,000-strong collective of construction workers building the enterprise and Soviet specialists, who warmly welcomed the Soviet Government delegation headed by V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is in India in connection with the celebration of Bhilai's jubilee.

The head of the Soviet delegation emphasized in his speech that cooperation between the USSR and India in various spheres of economy, science, and technology, which began with the construction of the Bhilai plant, is constantly strengthening and expanding. Today Soviet-Indian relations, based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, and trust, set an example of relations between states with different socioeconomic systems. They not only accord with the vital interest of peoples in both countries, but also are an important factor for safeguarding and strengthening world peace.

Speaks at Delhi Rally

PM081028 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delhi Meeting"]

[Text] Delhi, 6 Feb -- A mass Indian-Soviet friendship rally honoring the 25th anniversary of the commissioning of the Bhilai metallurgical combine -- the pioneer of large-scale economic cooperation between the two countries -- has been held in the Indian capital. Taking part in it were eminent Indian statesmen and public figures as well as a Soviet Government delegation which had arrived for the festivities.

"The construction of the Bhilai metallurgical combine was an important milestone on India's road of attaining economic liberation," N.K.P. Salve, Indian minister of state for steel and mines, said, addressing the assembly. The combine's construction also marked a new stage in the development of Soviet-Indian friendship. We can be proud of this friendship which today extends to the political, economic, and social spheres. Cooperation between the two countries meets the interests not only of our peoples but also of worldwide peace, he stressed.

Speaking at the meeting, V.E. Dymshits, head of the Soviet Government delegation and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, passed on to the Indian Government and people on behalf of the Soviet Government and people, wishes for success, happiness, and prosperity.

"Soviet leaders and Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally," he said, "constantly devote the greatest attention to further developing and strengthening all-around Soviet-Indian cooperation in the economic and political spheres and in the joint struggle for peace." The Soviet people sincerely want India always to be a strong, independent, and united state, and want its economy to grow still stronger. Our countries do not need war. We need peace. The USSR particularly values the peace-loving foreign policy of the Indian Government headed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. At a time when the aggressive forces of imperialism are whipping up tension and taking steps aimed at unleashing nuclear conflict, the peoples of the Soviet Union and India, who make up one-fourth of the world's entire population, must continue to do everything to defend peace, the speaker said.

The Soviet Government delegation which took part in the festivities on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Bhilai metallurgical combine has left for home.

Interviewed on Mutual Ties

PM081414 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 5, 5 Feb 84 (Signed to Press 31 Jan 84) pp 1, 3

[Interview with Veniamin Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, by Igor Danilin: "Bhilai: The Start of Soviet-Indian Cooperation" -- date, place not given

[Text] "It is 25 years since the Bhilai Steel Works, which became the symbol of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Indian people, was put into operation. For me, as well as for hundreds of my Soviet colleagues and thousands of Indian workers and experts who have worked and still work there, Bhilai is a real landmark," said Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Veniamin Dymshits, in an interview with "MN". He headed the Soviet Government delegation at the celebrations held in India to mark the silver jubilee of the first example of economic cooperation between the USSR and India.

Veniamin Dymshits was chief engineer of the Bhilai project between 1957 and 1959. Talking about those years, he recalled: "I have pleasant memories of February 4, 1959, when the works were commissioned. It was one of the happiest days in my life. On that day, India's president attended the 100-thousand-strong rally of workers and local people.

"I remember so well the faces and names of many Indian and Soviet experts and workers who, following their governments' decision and their own hearts' desire, came together to build the huge works and a town near the small railway station of Durgapur.

"Bhilai today is both the majestic-looking works and a huge building site where work is being carried out to expand its present capacity. Bhilai is also the town of Bhilai with a population of more than 200 thousand, with spacious squares and gardens, parks, schools, hospitals, stadiums, and even a zoo.

"Thanks to their diligence and enthusiasm, Indian workers acquired new skills of builders and steelmakers within a very short time. Indian engineers and technicians, the majority of whom were trained either at Soviet factories or in Bhilai, have attained the knowledge and proficiency required to run an extremely complicated modern steel works.

"Jawaharlal Nehru, independent India's first prime minister, paid constant attention to the project and the people who worked there," Veniamin Dymshits continued. "He was the sponsor of the project, the founder of India's industrialization policy, and the pioneer of economic cooperation between our two countries. He visited the construction site, talked to people, and gave valuable advice.

"Nowadays, Bhilai is India's leading producer of ferrous metals, with an annual output of more than two million tons of steel, which amounts to a quarter of the country's total steel output. The works supplies many of the products that are essential for the national economy. Bhilai steel is India's cheapest, the works being a highly profitable enterprise.

"Since Nehru, cooperation between the Soviet and Indian people has been promoted by his successor, Indira Gandhi, an outstanding political leader of our time.

"We all rejoice in the growth and consolidation of equal multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet Union and India, which for all practical purposes began in Bhilai. By now, more than 70 major projects have been and are being constructed in India with Soviet help.

"The share of the Ranchi, Durgapur, Hardwar and Kota works, built with Soviet help, in supplying industrial equipment for Indian industries currently under construction, first and foremost for ferrous metallurgy, is steadily growing. Indian design and developing bodies are taking care of the greater part of planning and design work, too. This is convincing evidence of the high technical and engineering proficiency of Indian experts, and proof of the effectiveness of Soviet and Indian cooperation.

"It would be very appropriate on this occasion to recall Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's high appreciation of the Soviet Union's role in promoting the development of India. She said that the USSR has helped India make its first steps along the road towards modern industrialization, and that India welcomed cooperation with the Soviet Union, which notably contributes to its industrial development.

"The on-going consolidation of Soviet-Indian relations is firmly based on the 1971 Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and India.

"Soviet-Indian friendship, which is one of our nations' most precious assets, is fruitful. We are absolutely sure that further development of our ties will promote progress and prosperity for both our countries.

"Soviet people appreciate and deeply respect the peaceful foreign policy of the Indian Government, and value highly the great contribution India is making to relax tension, to promote peace and security, as well as to consolidate the unity of the non-aligned Movement, which is playing an ever increasing role in the international arena.

"Friendship and cooperation with India is the invariable policy of the Soviet state," Veniamin Dymshits said in conclusion. "Only recently, the importance of strengthening close cooperation with India in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres, as well as in removing the threat of war and promoting peace in Asia and all over the world, was reaffirmed at a meeting of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central committee."

CPSU HAILS SRI LANKA CP'S 'FRUITFUL WORK'

PM081118 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka [SLCP]

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends a fraternal greeting to the 12th SLCP Congress and to all Sri Lankan Communists, and wishes the congress successful and fruitful work.

Your party's congress is being held at an alarming time, when imperialist circles headed by the United States have declared a "crusade" against communism and the forces of peace and democracy. They have launched an unprecedented arms race and, against the will of millions of people, have embarked on siting U.S. nuclear missile weaponry in West Europe. The United States and its NATO allies are pushing the world to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe, with disastrous consequences for the peoples of the entire planet.

The United States is setting up more and more new military bases, including in the Indian Ocean, resorting to crude pressure on the countries of this region.

The militarist course of the United States and the other NATO countries has raised a mighty wave of antiwar movement embracing millions of people. Soviet Communists greatly value your party's consistent struggle against imperialism's aggressive schemes and for peace and the peoples' security.

The Sri Lankan Communists are struggling selflessly for the vital interests of Sri Lankan working people, and advocate the country's territorial integrity and unity. The SLCP makes a great contribution to strengthening friendship between the Soviet and Sri Lankan peoples.

The CPSU wishes the fraternal SLCP strengthened ties with the masses and success in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive policies and for the maintenance and strengthening of world peace.

Long live the SLCP!

May the fraternal ties between the CPSU and the SLCP and the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Sri Lanka grow stronger!

Long live peace and socialism!

The CPSU Central Committee

CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PHILIPPINES

PM081219 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Philippines-USSR: Developing Contacts"]

[Text] Manila, 30 Jan -- An agreement has been signed here on cultural cooperation between the USSR and the Philippines in 1984-1985. It envisages the further development and broadening of contacts between the two countries in the sphere of cultural exchange.

The delegation from the USSR Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, which signed the agreement, was received by Philippine President F. Marcos. There was a friendly conversation during which the sides noted that, in the current complex international situation, Soviet-Philippine relations are developing a long-term, mutually advantageous basis. Mention was made of the two countries' wish to contribute what they can to struggle for peace, the struggle to avert the threat of a nuclear war.

HISTORY OF SOVIET-HUNGARIAN RELATIONS VIEWED

PM081008 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Rodionov article: "Half-Century"]

[Text] This year marks the half-centenary of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the states of central and southeast Europe which became part of the socialist community after World War II -- Czechoslovakia, Bularia, Hungary, and Romania. Chronologically this series begins with the 50th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet-Hungarian diplomatic relations, which falls on 4 February.

After the defeat of the Hungarian Soviet Republic of 1919 the Horthy clique built a solid wall separating Hungary from the land of the soviets. However, neither terror, slander, nor a conspiracy of silence could stifle the profound interest in the motherland of October in Hungarian hearts. The strengthening of the Soviet Union's international positions in Europe also played a part. Under these conditions the Horthy authorities were forced to make concessions to public opinion.

"Our arrival in Budapest created a quite extraordinary sensation there," Soviet diplomat A.M. Petrovskiy reported to Moscow when he first visited the Hungarian capital in spring 1934 in connection with the presentation of his credentials. "All the newspapers gave it very extensive coverage, and even the more respectable ones... behaved quite correctly.... all around there was evidence of the great interest and the great sympathy that wide circles of the population felt toward us."

Unfortunately, the possibilities then opened up were not exploited. The ruling clique dragged Hungary into the war on Hitler's side and took the country to the brink of national catastrophe. Only after Hungary's liberation by the Soviet Army and the victory of people's democracy did the conditions emerge for a positive, dynamic development of relations in all spheres between the neighboring countries. The Soviet Union and Hungary were united by the fraternal bonds of allied links and political economic, and cultural cooperation.

"Our relations are genuinely fraternal in character," Yu.V. Andropov said during the visit to Moscow last year of a Hungarian party and government delegation headed by Comrade Janos Kadar "... and we are confident that these relations and the close collaboration between our parties will continue to develop to the benefit of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples and in the interests of socialism and peace."

Half a century ago Soviet diplomacy was waging an unequal struggle in the international arena against the mounting threat of fascist aggression and for the creation of a system of collective security in Europe. Nowadays the mighty socialist community acts from unified positions in the struggle against the danger of war. The Warsaw Pact states have put forward businesslike and realistic proposals, whose adoption would substantially increase the level of trust in international relations and would lead to an improvement of the atmosphere in Europe. Socialist Hungary is also making its valuable contribution to the cause of world peace and international security, to strengthening the socialist community's unity, and to consolidate its positions in the international arena.

U.S. LINK WITH DEATHS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS CITED

LD081941 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 8 Feb 84

["Provocative Fuss" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 8 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabeyev writes:

The more sordid Washington's practical activities in the international arena, whether it be in Lebanon or in Central America, look, the more the American propaganda is zealous to present things in a totally distorted light. Hackneyed inventions are again taken out of the dust-bin of the cold war times. Washington is not above repeating some of the malicious slanders against the Soviet Union, that have long been exposed.

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of liberation of the East European countries, the Reagan administration is again making sordid attempts at making the world public forget that it is precisely the Soviet Union and its armed forces, which bore the brunt of the war, saved the peoples of many countries from the Nazi plague, and the Jewish popuation -- from total annihilation. Chiefs of the Zionist lobby have zealously joined in this anti-Soviet crusade launched by the U.S. Administration.

In recent days radio-liers from the American psychological warfare centres have been disseminating all sorts of lies that it was precisely Washington and the Zionist leaders who all but saved the Jews of Europe from Nazism during the years of the Second World War. In so doing they cite, in particular, the example of Hungary.

Some historical facts shall be reminded to those who hope that humankind has a poor memory.

In 1955 a case was examined in the district court of Jerusalem of a certain Grinwald, who was charged with disseminating information allegedly discrediting Rudolf Kastner, a ranking official of the office of the Israeli prime minister. But contrary to the designs of those who staged the trial, it was precisely Kastner who proved to be the actual defendant, although the Israeli Government press ascribed to him outstanding services allegedly performed in saving Hungarian Jews from Nazi terror.

In the course of the examination in court many facts were proved by means of documents shedding light on the behind-the-stage links of the bosses of the so-called Jewish agency, at that time the supreme body of the international Zionist organization, with Nazi criminals, including such inveterate criminals as head of the notorious "Jewish subdivision" of the Main Office of Imperial Security of the "Third Reich" Adolf Eichmann, Standartenfuehrer of the SS troops in Hungary Kurt Bachar and other high-ranking Gestapo officials. These links were maintained precisely by Kastner, who during the years of the Second World War was head of the so-called committee for the salvation of Hungary's Jewish population.

In real fact, Kastner succeeded in reaching agreement with the Germans that they allow exit to Switzerland of 600 Jews personally selected by Kastner from among the richest and most influential figures of the Hungarian Zionist organizations, including his own relatives. In return he assisted the Nazi butchers in exterminating 500,000 Hungarian citizens of Jewish nationality: It was with Kastner's personal complicity that they were decoyed into the ghetto allegedly for being subsequently sent to a safe place abroad. This "place" proved to be... the gas chambers of Oswiecim, where the unfortunate people deceived by their Zionist leaders got, being deprived of a change to flee from Gestapo butchers.

The success of that "operation" inspired Kastner to stepping up the scale of his activities and did not pass unnoticed to American secret services which saw rich opportunities for themselves in Kastner's "tight business grip." Thus, Kastner actually became a go-between for these secret services and his Nazi patrons. He conducted talks with Eichmann and Americans on "redeeming" another group of privileged persons of Jewish nationality in return for turning over to Nazi Germany 10,000 trucks, which, as was specially stipulated, could be used only against the Soviet troops. In Istanbul, Kastner's emissaries Menahem Bader and Bundy Cross acted as a link between Nazis and a representative of the United States for outlining the terms of separate peace between the Western powers and Germany and for splitting the anti-Nazi coalition. Had these designs been put into practice, new hundreds of thousands of Jews would have been doomed to death in the Nazi "death factories."

Despite all the efforts of Haim Cohen, the then Israeli attorney general, who defended Kastner had "sold his soul to the devil" by cooperating with the Nazis and thus assisting in the mass extermination of the Hungarian Jews. The Zionist "hero", thus exposed, at once became a burdensome figure to all who had backed him, directed his activities and for all who was clearly afraid of new exposures. In March 1957 he was murdered, as the well-informed Israeli journal HAOLAM HAZEH said, by Tel Aviv's secret police agents.

Why then those who forty years ago engaged in such a disgusting and dirty game with the destinies of hundreds of thousands of Hungarian Jews with Kastner's mediation, needed to throw a stone against the Soviet Union precisely today? To all appearances, this sordid provocation has been clearly timed to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building and Disarmament in Europe and aimed at poisoning the atmosphere, in which it is working. Thus, they overseas once again demonstrate how hypocritical and time-serving are the assurances by the present U.S. Administration of its adherence to the aims and abjectives of the all-European forum.

BCP'S YOTOV ON ANDROPOV PROPOSALS, USSR POLICIES

PM081421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "Averting the Nuclear Threat"]

[Text] Sofia, 7 Feb -- The tremendous magnetic force of the Soviet Union's constructive new proposals, contained in the replies of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to questions put by PRAVDA, consists in the fact that they accord completely with the hopes and aspirations of all people of good will to live in peace and security. They also confirm very cogently that the USSR spares no efforts to secure a genuine improvement in the international atmosphere, Y. Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, said in conversation with a TASS correspondent.

He stressed that, as in previous statements, the Soviet leader has once again advanced a whole range of realistic and effective measures aimed at limiting arms, achieving disarmament, and averting the threat of nuclear catastrophe. Among these measures, the Soviet Union's readiness to exploit any real chance to hold talks with a view to achieving practical accords on limiting and reducing nuclear arms on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security must be particularly highlighted. However, to do this, the United States and NATO must return to the situation which existed before the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe and must abandon their intention to hold talks with the USSR from a position of strength, since such actions are doomed to failure.

This document, the BCP Central Committee Politburo member said, completely exposes the recent demagogic assertions by the Washington administration by which it has been trying to suggest to the peoples that the start of deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe is nothing alarming and that the world is now supposedly safer. In exposing this mercenary, ill-intentioned falsification, the Soviet leader pointed directly to the real perpetrators of the current dangerous situation in the international arena. This helps the peoples to avoid complacency and mobilizes them to struggle actively for lasting peace throughout the world.

The complete conformity between the words and specific deeds of the USSR and the other states of real socialism and their readiness to put an end to the dangerous intrigues of the warmongers is confirmed very clearly by a number of other initiatives too. Thus, the socialist countries recently proposed making Europe free of chemical weapons, and at the Stockholm conference they submitted for discussion by the participants a whole range of measures in the political and military spheres to lead to a real strengthening of confidence-building and security measures on the continent and open the way to arms limitation and disarmament. All these steps of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries show that consolidating peace and asserting the principles of trust and cooperation in relations among states have been and continue to be the chief task of the forces of real socialism and their vanguard -- the Soviet Union, Y. Yotov noted.

It is set to perpetuate the American military occupation of the island, while its representative Shultz prattles about Grenada's "independence." "Independence" of this kind is what Washington has in stock for the whole continent.

Washington is now accelerating the implementation of this plan in the region of Central America and the Caribbean where the U.S. militarist preparations have reached unprecedented dimensions.

The same is graphically attested by Shultz's mission in Barbados aimed at establishing a military pact to include Caribbean nations and pro-American regimes under U.S. auspices. By imposing on them the so-called "security treaty," Washington is seeking to reserve the "right" to an armed invasion in any case when it deems it "necessary for U.S. security." But the chief task advanced by the Reagan administration is to gain a possibility to use its allies in the treaty as a cover for American armed intervention in any Caribbean or Central American country with a view to toppling a government that does not suit Washington or crush the national liberation movement. Precisely this scenario was followed by the United States during its "Grenada operation" when it used as a camouflage for its direct aggression the so-called "regional security and defence forces" formed by the same Caribbean states that are now being involved in the "security treaty."

The current tour by George Shultz is another evidence of the invigoration of the United States' aggressive militarist course in the Western hemisphere.

'BIG PINE II' MANEUVERS END; NEW SERIES ANNOUNCED

LD082258 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 8 Feb 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Excerpt] The code-name of the U.S.-Honduras military maneuvers "Big Pine II" has been repeatedly mentioned in "The World Today" programs. They began 7 months ago. These sinister maneuvers have just ended. They had an openly anti-Nicaraguan nature. Under cover of large-scale military exercises, active preparations were basically conducted for aggression against the Republic of Nicaragua. Over the past 9 days, artillery cannonades thundered, U.S. combat aircraft and helicopters roared by, and airborne troops made landings on a vast area of territory of the Honduran Atlantic coast near the Nicaraguan border. The organizers of these provocative games were working out scenarios for the elimination of rebels, but operations were actually being worked out for the transfer to Nicaragua of large-scale counterrevolutionary detachments and the seizure of important government and military installations.

The "Big Pine II" maneuvers have ended, but Washington has already announced new maneuvers -- "Big Pine III" which will begin in the very near future. Their aim is the same: to prepare aggression against Nicaragua.

U.S. DEALS 'MORTAL BLOW' TO BRAZILIAN ECONOMY

PM081432 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Feb 84 p 3

[TASS report: "From Positions of Hegemony"]

[Text] Brasilia, 7 Feb -- "Shultz' visit to Brazil has been of little benefit to bilateral relations with the United States, undermined as they are by Washington's hegemonist aspirations," the capital's newspaper CORREIO BRASILIENSE comments on the recent visit to the country by the U.S. secretary of state.

The newspaper's opinion is shared by many political observers, who note that Brazilian-U.S. relations at the present stage are characterized by acute contradictions and Washington's attempts to obtain one-sided advantages and benefits to the detriment of Latin America's largest country.

During his stay in Brasilia, the chief of the U.S. foreign policy department had talks with high-ranking Brazilian representatives, during which there was a discussion of questions of cooperation in various spheres. However, there can be no question of equal partnership in this instance. Literally the day before Shultz' visit, Washington imposed tough restrictions on the export of Brazilian steel, entailing losses of many tens of millions of dollars for Brazil, which is experiencing grave financial difficulties connected with the payment of its enormous foreign debt. Not long before that, the White House erected a customs barrier against the import of Brazilian footwear into the United States.

The list of Brazilian goods to which access to the U.S. market is closed is constantly growing. According to the newspaper O GLOBO, it already includes 316 types of industrial articles. Now, according to the newspaper FOLHA de SAO PAULO, the United States has started to threaten the important computer production sector of the Brazilian economy. Washington is trying to remove all curbs on imports of its computers into Brazil, which, the newspaper says, would deliver "a mortal blow" to a rapidly developing sector of the Brazilian economy.

KHALILOV LEADS DELEGATION IN VENEZUELA VISIT

PM071023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Tass report under general heading: "Venezuela: New President Sworn In"]

[Text] Caracas, 3 Feb -- The USSR delegation headed by K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is participating in ceremonies connected with the assumption of office by the Republic's new president, has visited the Venezuelan Congress. During a friendly talk with Reynaldo Leandro Mora, the Congress' president, there was a discussion of questions of the further development of bilateral interparliamentary ties.

The head of the USSR delegation described the Soviet people's life and the Soviet state's peace initiatives in the international arena aimed at eliminating the threat of thermonuclear war. For his part, R. Leandro Mora stressed the Venezuelans' desire to live in peace with all peoples and expressed himself in favor of the easing of international tension and the consolidation of peace.

Meets With AD Leadership

LD072139 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The Soviet delegation led by Comrade Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is in Caracas has met the leadership of the ruling Democratic Action Party. The delegation provided information about the peace-loving foreign policy actions of the CPSU and the Soviet Government aimed at improving the international situation and eliminating the threat of thermonuclear war. President of the Democratic Action Party Gonzalo Barrios spoke at the meeting about Venezuela's aspiration to make an active contribution to the struggle of progressive mankind against the arms race, for stable peace on earth. The leader of the ruling party favorably appraised friendly Soviet-Venezuelan relations and advocated further development of mutually-beneficial links in various fields.

'EXACERBATION' OF FRENCH POLITICAL SITUATION SEEN

PM081330 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Feb 84 First Edition p 3

[E. Arsenyev article under the rubric "Truth as the Weapon": "France: Exacerbation of the Struggle"]

[Text] One of the main features of present-day France is the marked exacerbation of the political situation and of the class struggle around key issues of domestic and foreign policy, and particularly the issue of the ways and methods of overcoming the deep economic crisis, and also the country's role in the present international situation and its place in the struggle for peace and disarmament and against the nuclear threat.

The French are seriously concerned about many problems; their declining living standard and increasing mass unemployment. The protracted economic recession and cutback in industry. The raging anticommunism and "ideological terror" of the right-wing forces. The clouds on the international horizon and the new U.S. missiles appearing in the vicinity of France's borders. The insufficiently constructive, at times even negative role played by their government as regards certain crucial problems, primarily the struggle to end the arms race.

France's life and struggle continues to be marked by changes, changes which are far from unequivocal, changes which are contradictory and which correspond to the level of development of the workers' and democratic movement and to the correlation of the political forces. The struggle continues under new conditions assuming new and at times unusual forms.

The current exacerbation of the situation in the country has been brought about primarily by the aggressive attempts of right-wing circles and extreme reaction to mount an offensive against the working people, to split the left-wing government coalition, and thereby to deal a blow to the workers' and democratic movement. The recent tumultous events at the Talbot car plant near Paris have shown that employers are increasing pressure on the working people and using the most brutal methods, including the use of violence. In the situation of mass unemployment, profascist groupings have been revitalized and are aligning themselves with the right-wing opposition parties. Reactionary circles and anticommunist elements of all hues are directing their main blow against the Communist Party. J. Chirac, the leader of the main right-wing grouping, poured out abusive attacks against PCF [French Communist Party] policy which were picked up by the borgeois news media. Taking part in the ferocious campaign against the Communist Party are also circles of the "pseudo-left" from the right wing of the Socialist Party and certain reformist trade union leaders. The tribune of the government-controlled radio and television is readily put at their disposal.

The right wing's actions are directed in such a way as to deal blows to the Communist Party and at the same time to nudge the socialists to make new concessions to big capital and Atlantism. Reactionary forces praise, for instance, the official circles' stance in support of the siting of U.S. missiles in Europe, and note with satisfaction the "continuity" of the government's policy with regard to the buildup of nuclear potential.

The French public is being intimidated with the "Soviet threat" and is being fed poisonous slanders about the Soviet foreign policy's "expansionism." Meanwhile pro-Atlantic circles are increasing pressure on France's foreign policy and galvanizing efforts in support of NATO policies and of siting, in the vicinity of France's borders, new U.S. missiles which create a serious threat to the security of France and Europe as a whole.

The anticommunist campaign has reached a high pitch and is obviously orchestrated from a single center. Socialist and certain official circles are in fact conniving at the campaign against the Communist Party, obviously hoping to achieve weakening of the PCF and a strengthening of their own positions. As the PCF Central Committee January Plenum noted, the main aim of the current campaign is to create a situation in the country in which coexistence and cooperation between Communists and Socialists within the framework of the government coalition would be rendered impossible.

The slanderous attacks on the PCF's policy provoked indignation and protests among the whole of France's laboring population. The Communist Party leadership has taken the unusual step of addressing to President Mitterrand -- for the first time since 1981 -- an open letter signed by PCF Secretary General G. Marchais. The letter expresses the Communists' profound indignation and alarm in the face of this new wave of anti-communism. Some 200 prominent public figures of various political persuasions issued an appeal to put an end to the raging anticommunist campaign in France. L'HUMANITE is currently publishing numerous working people's letters expressing anger and protest against the rightwing forces' real ideological aggression. Communists emphasize that the actions of reaction and of those who are encouraging it are weakening the whole government coalition. The PCF calls on democrats and working people to resolutely rebuff the slanders against Communist Party policy and against the socialist countries and all the intrigues of reaction, which is thirsting for revenge following its defeat in 1981.

At the same time, dissatisfaction is increasing in the country with the government's policy of "economic austerity," which is resulting in further cutbacks in industry, more redundancies, and the decline of the working people's living standards. The gap is constantly widening between the socialists' preelection promises and their practical deeds.

After the 1981 election, for instance, the government declared the struggle against unemployment to be a priority task. However, the partial measures adopted proved inadequate to either halt or reduce unemployment which increased by 4.5 percent in 1983 to top 2.2 million. Even according to official data, the living standards of all the strata of working people has declined in the past year. "This is unacceptable from both the economic and the social viewpoint," H. Krasucki, secretary general of the General Confederation of Labor, declared.

G. Marchais' speech at the PCF Central Committee January Plenum sounded, as it were, a serious warning: If this kind of policy is continued, it could end in the defeat of the whole coalition of left-wing forces, which has entered the decisive stage of its activities.

The working people demand that more vigorous measures be adopted to combat unemployment and inflation and that a policy be pursued which contributes to the solution of social problems and to the strengthening of economic independence. Criticizing the government policy of "economic austerity," the Communist Party and also the General Confederation of Labor are putting forward constructive proposals aimed at overcoming stagnation in industry and satisfying the working people's urgent demands. The PCF is calling on the working class not to hope for "gifts from above," from the government, even though the Communists are part of it, but to develop a powerful people's movement and to utilize for this purpose the new rights and opportunities which the working people have managed to secure in recent years.

USSR-FRENCH RELATIONS, DIFFERENCES ON DEPLOYMENT

PM081143 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by APN commentator Eduard Arsenyev: "A Dialogue To Be Pursued"]

[Text] Two events occurred this January which I think reflect deep and irreversible trends in European policy.

1 -- The Urengoy-West Europe gas pipeline was commissioned. Siberian gas now runs many enterprises and heats hundreds of thousands of homes in France. In the second half of this year, it will also be supplied to other West European countries. This is a victory for common sense and political realism.

2. -- The opening in Stockholm of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. This meeting acquires particular importance in the present context. Despite many obstacles and despite the arms race, the process which began in Helsinki is thus continuing.

Soviet-French cooperation has long been one of the most dynamic elements in the co-operation process in Europe. We seem to have been witnessing a revival in this sphere recently. The "Grand Commission" meeting, then the visits to the USSR by Foreign Trade Minister E. Cresson, Transport Minister C. Fiterman, and the National Council of French employers' delegation headed by its chairman, Y. Gattaz, have given new impetus to economic, scientific, and technical relations. Political consultations on current international problems are more regular.

What is essential is the identity of the two countries' vital national interests in problems like the determination to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, to promote peaceful cooperation, to create a sound basis for dialogue and cooperation between the USSR and France.

The views of the USSR and France have certainly not moved closer together on many problems. For instance, there are differences of opinion on the Euromissiles problem. Frankly, Soviet opinion was surprised by the activity shown by some French circles in approving the NATO decision on the Euromissiles. The French leaders' approval of the deployment in Europe of new American missiles does not contribute to the development of Soviet-French contacts. Indeed, that missile deployment is a serious threat to peace and, what is more, is contrary to the spirit of the Helsinki conference's Final Act and undermines European cooperation.

But it would not be reasonable to emphasize the disagreements in relations between the USSR and France, however serious they might be. Soviet-French relations encompass a large number of problems, and it is important to focus attention particularly on the development of contacts in positive spheres, in order to strengthen the European edifice of peace erected by the efforts of all the peoples of Europe. We must not allow those who regard Europe primarily as the theater of a possible "limited nculear war" to destroy that edifice.

There is reason to wonder whether the potential of Soviet-French cooperation at this level has not been exhausted. In the present complicated situation, can it play a role in generating positive, original solutions in European and world policy? The Soviets are sure that the answer is: Yes!

Will France remain a "privileged partner" of the USSR or not? That is entirely up to France. In any case, past experience and the present situation show that the development of Soviet-French relations contributes to the strengthening of France's independent policy and its international prestige, and is in keeping with the interests of security and cooperation in Europe, and with the interests of the two countries' peoples.

'WIDESPREAD PROTESTS' ON U.S., NATO ITALY PLANS

LD081145 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Rome February 8 TASS -- The first U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles have arrived at the Comiso Base in Sicily. They have been moved there from the U.S. air and naval base at Sigonella on the same island to where they were airlifted from the USA by military transportation planes of the U.S. Air Force at the end of last year for temporary storage.

There is an unusual flurry of activity at the Comiso Base, one of NATO's major facilities in Western Europe, intended for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear-missile weapons. The newspaper LA STAMPA reports that the strength of U.S. military personnel has been considerably increased of late and guarding has been enhanced. Special transport means for the transportation of missile components and launchers have arrived from the FRG.

The speeding up of the realisation of the dangerous plans of the U.S. and NATO military in Italy has given rise to widespread protests among the country's democratic public. The arrival of U.S. missiles at Comiso, says a statement by the Sicilian peace committee, will not weaken the will of millions of Italians to live in peace and will not suppress the vigorous anti-war movement.

COMISO DEPLOYMENT TIED TO U.S.-USSR 'DIALOGUE'

LD081912 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 8 Feb 84

["What is the Rhetoric of the White House Worth?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 8 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: The first of the 112 American cruise missiles to be sited in Comiso on the Italian island of Sicily have been reported to have arrived there on Tuesday. This news is further confirmation that Washington is continuing to follow the path of heightening tension in Europe, further worsening the political climate and raising the level of military confrontation in the continent. More and more American medium-range nuclear missiles are being deployed in a number of NATO member countries. They are, in accordance with plans of American strategists, intended to deal a first nuclear strike at the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty states.

But these missiles, and this is seen especially clearly perhaps on the example of the cruise missiles to be stationed on Sicily, are also directed against other countries, in particular those in the Mediterranean, northern Africa and the Middle East.

They are not only a means of blackmail and military-political pressure on these countries but also an immediate and grave threat to their security. Now that the situation in that region has, as a result of an escalation of American intervention against Lebanon, been brought to flash point, this danger appears to have become even more ominous. But that region is, as they say, just a step from Europe, at any rate from Italy.

The continuing deployment of American missiles in Western Europe shows the true worth of the talking in Washington about dialogue with the Soviet Union. In conditions where the United States is building up its first-strike nuclear missile capability in the West European staging area, this talking appears to be a flimsy camouflage of the policy from position of strength.

In his replies to questions by the newspaper PRAVDA, Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov said that the USSR will judge by U.S. practical deeds whether the United States's intention to conduct dialogue with the Soviet Union is serious.

The arrival of the first American cruise missiles in Comiso has given the Italians and other European people another opportunity to see for themselves the unbridgeable gap between Washington's claims about its peaceful disposition and its actual deeds. Banking on force as before, the Reagan administration simply would like by its rhetoric to mislead world public opinion.

But both on Sicily and across the rest of Italy as well as in other West European countries mass protests are mounting against Washington's "dangerous gifts" which jeopardize the security of these countries themselves. With the Pershing-2s and cruise missiles Washington is exporting to Western Europe militarism and a direct threat of making this continent a nuclear hostage of the United States.

The arrival of the first American cruise missiles in Comiso and the continuing deployment of first strike nuclear missiles in a number of other NATO countries is taking place at a time when at the Stockholm conference the Soviet Union has made further and important initiatives attesting to its sincere desire to act in the interests of ameliorating the international situation.

FRG NAVAL MANEUVERS IN NORTH, BALTIC SEA VIEWED

DW081333 Moscow in German to Germany 1700 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Valentin Sakharov military-political commentary: "Large-Scale Maneuver of Bonn's Navy in the North and Baltic Sea"]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, on Monday a large-scale maneuver of the Bonn Armed Forces' Navy began in the North and in the Baltic Sea, in which roughly 6,000 soldiers, 80 warships and boats, 4 naval flier squads as well as leadership staffs are participating. The war exercises will end on 23 February. Following a number of military exercises, the units of the Bonn Navy this week will visit Scottish, Norwegian, Danish, and Netherlands harbors so as to show the flag and in this way demonstrate that the modest task of protecting the FRG's Baltic Sea coast is not much to the liking of the political leadership in Bonn and of the Navy's leadership.

This is why the Bonn Navy during the past few years has gotten always bigger warships, destroyers and frigates, for the purpose of assuming a high seas role, although this is not suited for a country such as the FRG with an exposed coast in the narrow Baltic Sea which can easily be dominated from the air. However, the vanity of the Bonn admirals, who once again have been equipped with bigger tubs to put beneath their sailor's feet, has played into the hands of the cool reckoning of the Americans in NATO that they some day will have these warships of the Bonn Navy at their own disposal in the Atlantic. At any rate Bonn's destroyers and frigates are absolutely useless in the Baltic Sea -- this inundated meadow. This has also been pointed out by several military experts in the FRG.

The current maneuvers of the Bonn Navy in the North and the Baltic Seas is taking place at a time when northern Europe is getting more and more involved in the military preparations stepped up by NATO, above all by the Americans within NATO. The maneuvers of the Bonn Navy also hold a specific place in these dealings of the NATO and Pentagon strategists' plans. All this is distinctly aggravating the situation in that part of Europe, but the political Bonn by no means wants to bid farewell to it.

Following the visits to Nordic harbors, the Bonn Navy will begin the actual tactical stage of the war game. According to the fleet command at Gluecksburg in the Schleswig-Flensburg district, mixed units of Naval and Navy-aircraft forces will confront each other under realistic combat conditions as opposing teams during these war games so that the Bonn Navy will be out on the sea looking for hammer and sickle.

In this way the Bonn admirals, with their desire for prestige, their arrogance, and their adventurism, make themselves respected. When the Bonn Army was set up, the monstrous lie was also imparted to the Navy that an evil enemy was lurking in the East ready to leap.

Therefore, the Bonn Navy received the absurd order to turn against the Soviet Union. Furthermore, the Federal Republic's naval leadership remains loyal to this absurd order also today, as the current war games demonstrate.

Thus, the Federal German soldiers and citizens are misused, despite the fact that to date neither the politicians nor the military in the FRG have been able to prove that the Soviet Union intends to attack West Europe. The politicians and military in Bonn, who for decades have pretended the Russians would be coming, have exposed themselves not only as arms deals agents but also as people defaming other nations and poisoning the political climate.

However, the Soviet Union can easily prove that the USSR and its statesmen have every interest in having the FRG as a reliable partner regarding allround cooperation and the safeguarding of peace in Europe. There are innumerable examples of this. However, the FRG Goverrment needs much realism to finally pursue a real peace and security policy for the country.

CHERNYAYEV ADDRESSES LUXEMBOURG CP CONGRESS

PM081522 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For Democracy and Progress. The 24th PCL Congress Continues Its Work"]

[Excerpts] Esch, Luxembourg, 5 Feb -- The 24th Communist Party of Luxembourg [PCL] Congress, which is being held here, has started the debate on the PCL Central Committee report delivered on the first day of the Communists' forum by party chairman R. Urbany and on the precongress materials and documents of the PCL Central Committee. The slogan of the current PCL Congress -- "With the Communists -- for social equality, for a peaceful and democratic Luxembourg!" -- became the key words of all delegate speeches.

The delegates and guests at the forum of Luxembourg's Communists warmly welcomed the speech by A.S. Chernyayev, head of the CPSU delegation, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department. He read out the CPSU Central Committee's greetings message to the 24th PCL Congress delegates and presented the forum's presidium with a gift from the CPSU Central Committee to the PCL Congress -- a portrait of Karl Marx.

NETHERLANDS CP EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS CONTINUES

PM091009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 84 Second Edition p 4

[Report by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents V. Drobkov and O. Pivovarov: "At the Extraordinary CPN Congress"]

[Text] Amsterdam, 5 Feb -- The extraordinary congress of the Communist Party of the Netherlands [CPN] which is under way here is continuing discussion of the draft of a new CPN program prepared by the party leadership. During a wide-ranging and at times sharp debate the congress delegates are submitting suggestions and additions to the draft program and are advocating the amendment of some or other of its provisions. A number of delegates have criticized the proposal to excise from the new CPN program a number of principles fundamental to a Marxist party, such as the principle of democratic centralism and so on.

The congress heard a sharp condemnation of the Netherlands Government's antiworker policy and the offensive it has launched against the rights and interests of the working people. The government's policy of further "belt tightening," the CPN congress delegates point out, is leading to a fall in people's living standards, to the growth of unemployment, and the aggravation of social injustice.

Many speeches voiced concern at the intention of right-wing forces to yield to U.S. and NATO pressure and offer Netherlands territory for the stationing of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. The deployment of Tomahawk cruise missiles in the Netherlands, as envisaged in the NATO militarists' plans for this country, threatens to lead to increased tension in Europe and throughout the world and to an intensified danger of war on our continent.

The extraordinary CPN congress will conclude its work today.

Disagrees on New Program

PM091010 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[Report by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents V. Drobkov and O. Pivovarov: "Upcoming Session"]

[Text] Amsterdam, 6 Feb -- Delegates to a 2-day extraordinary congress of the Communist Party of the Netherlands [CPN] which has been meeting here have discussed and approved a number of provisions of the draft of a new CPN program which has been prepared by the party's leadership. However, owing to differences which have emerged, they could not reach a unanimous opinion on a number of the draft's fundamental provisions, and were unable to conclude the discussion of it on time.

Another session of the NCP ongress is to take place in Amsterdam next Sunday.

MITTERRAND ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO NETHERLANDS

LD081557 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] The Hague February 8 TASS -- The search for a way out from the impasse that the European Economic Community found itself in, serious contradictions between "Common Market" partners in the sphere of the budget and agrarian policy were in the centre of negotiations which President of France Francois Mitterrand held with Dutch leaders in the course of his official visit to the Netherlands.

The latest summit meeting of the "Ten" which was held in Athens in December, last year, is known to have ended in failure, and the community is threatened with full financial collapse, if no urgent measures are taken in the near future. As of January, France will preside during six months over the EEC steering bodies, and now Francois Mitterrand is making attempts to somehow iron out contradictions between the Common Market partners on the eve of the March session of the Council of European Communities to be held in Brussels.

He already discussed EEC problems during his recent meetings with Margaret Thatcher and Helmut Kohl, and he was now trying to get support from the Netherlands' leaders for his stand on questions that give rise to differences. But, local news analysts note, the negotiations did not lead to tangible results.

As is reported by the local press, problems of the military-strategic situation in Europe, specifically those linked with deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries, were also discussed in the course of the negotiations that the president of France held in The Hague. Speaking to Dutch parliamentarians, Francois Mitterrand again declared for deployment of American nuclear-missile weapons in Europe. Asserting that allegedly "Soviet threat is a reality" and reiterating the well-known thesis of Western propaganda on "military superiority of the Soviet Union", he called upon the Netherlands to deploy the missiles on its territory. The Dutch Government is known to have not yet given officially its consent to deployment of cruise missiles, though it has already specified the place for their possible deployment.

Local news analysts' special attention was drawn to the fact that the president of France declared in favour of drawing up a joint West European project of a manned space station that could be used in military purposes.

ZAMYATIN SEEN 'TO DENIGRATE' U.S. POLICY

PM081452 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 7 Feb 84 p 8

[Unattributed report: "START Collapse the Fault of the United States"]

[Text] Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department yesterday completely ruled out the idea that the negotiations on medium-range missiles in Europe could be resumed as long as deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles continues.

Zamyatin, who is paying a week-long visit to Finland at the invitation of Finland's Fighters for Peace, delivered a speech yesterday evening at the Soviet Cultural and Scientific Center.

In his speech he declared that through its policy the United States "torpedoed the negotiations."

"Let it be completely clear that the deployment of the U.S. missiles in Europe makes the resumption of the Geneva negotiations completely impossible. Anyone in the West who believes differently is completely mistaken."

"We are not taking part in the negotiations for their own sake. We are not taking part in negotiations through which attempts are made to conceal from the general public the gradual deployment of U.S. missiles," Zamyatin said.

The Soviet speaker laid the whole blame for the deadlock between the superpowers on the United States and the Reagan administration. "The U.S. Government bears all the responsibility for the increasing tension,"he said, pointing to the U.S. rearmament program. Militarism is similar to drug addiction, but it is even more dangerous," he said.

The United States more or less torpedoed the Geneva negotiations on medium-range missiles and brought the world to an increasingly difficult and dangerous military situation.

Zamyatin called the talk of a new dialogue between the superpowers, now to be heard in the West, hypocritical and declared that it is "a cosmetic intended to make the general public in the West believe that NATO has no aggressive plans toward the Soviet Union."

He said that President Reagan's peace signals should be seen as part of the election campaign and as an attempt to take the sting out of the peace movement in the world. "The priority given to the arms race is still in force," he said, pointing to the proposed U.S. budget for 1985. "Let no one be misled by these peace signals. We have serious reason to fear that the leaders in Washington are unaware how far they can go, unaware where they must stop before they destroy themselves and others."

Zamyatin's speech contained nothing essentially new in comparison with past polemics against the United States. But the speech was very sharp in tone and can almost be seen as an attempt to denigrate U.S. policy in the West and exonerate the Soviet Union. For example, Zamyatin declared when speaking about strategic arms that the Soviet Union had to break off the START negotiations because Moscow views the new Euromissiles as strategic arms. However, this time he said nothing about raising the issue of Euromissiles at the START negotiations -- an idea that has been rejected by Soviet spokesmen time and time again.

As expected, he did not put forward any new Soviet proposals, but repeated the old Soviet proposals. Not even on the question of the plans for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area did he go any further than the Soviet Union has already gone.

Zamyatin quoted Finnish President Mauno Koivisto's speech at the opening of the Finnish parliament last week and gave the Finnish president his support.

He ended his speech by declaring that the Soviet Union 's arms policy is founded on parity and equal security, on constructive negotiations not used in attempts to conceal the arms race, and on measures which have a major influence on the international situation. "We call on the United States to stop the deployment of tactical and Eurostrategic arms; we call on the United States to freeze all nuclear arsenals," he declared.

BAYBAKOV, SORSA DISCUSS COMMERCIAL, ECONOMIC TIES

LD071841 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Helsinki February 7 TASS -- Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov on an official visit here at the head of a Soviet economic delegation was received today by prime minister of Finland, Chairman of the Finnish part of the permanent intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish Commission on Economic Cooperation Kalevi Sorsa. Questions of further development of commercial and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Finland were discussed during the conversation.

U.S., NATO MILITARY 'INTEREST' IN NORWAY SCORED

LD082117 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] According to reports by foreign news agencies, northern Europe and particularly Norway has recently become an arena for increasingly active militaristic preparations by the NATO bloc. Norway is a direct neighbor of the USSR both on land and in the adjacent marine regions of the Arctic. That is why, our observer notes, the military planners from NATO and the Pentagon are displaying increasing interest in that country. In their geostrategic plans they have prepared for this region the role of multi-purpose strong-point against the USSR.

The practical measures of the U.S. Administration and the military leadership of the North Atlantic bloc to strengthen the military presence of NATO, and especially of the United States, in this region have already become particularly large in scale and are being implemented in close cooperation with the Norwegian Government and the Norwegian military. The Norwegian Government has increased the country's military expenditure and given the Americans extensive access to use their territory for anti-Soviet military preparations. The agreement concluded with the United States on the advance storage on Norwegian territory of heavy military equipment and other equipment for a brigade of U.S. Marines is being implemented at top speed.

Much concern is aroused by the report that the Pentagon is studying the possibility of deploying on Norwegian territory cruise missiles with conventional warheads which, as is justly feared, could easily be fitted with nuclear warheads. The measures being implemented on Norwegian territory mean, in essence, that country's inclusion in U.S. nuclear stragegy despite the officially declared policy of the Norwegian authorities of nonstationing of nuclear armaments in the country in peacetime. Thus, there is in Norway a station to provide navigational services to U.S. submarines and to guide their nuclear missiles to their targets. A secret agreement recently came to light according to which U.S. aircraft with nuclear armaments on board have been given the right to land in Norway in the event of a crisis situation arising.

One of the important aspects of this militaristic activity is the turning of Norway into one of the centers of active reconnaissance activity against the USSR. A network of electronic spying stations already exists in the country. An understanding has been reached on basing U.S. AWACS aircraft which engage in air reconnaissance.

These intrigues by the aggressive imperialist forces in northern Europe, the drawing of Norway into the increasing NATO militaristic preparations creates an atmosphere of tension in the region. They can only cause harm to peaceful relations among states in the north of Europe. Such a course cannot promote the maintaining of good-neighborly relations between Norway and the USSR.

REMOVAL OF BRITISH FORCES FROM BEIRUT NOTED

LD081216 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] London February 8 TASS -- The British contingent from the so-called Multinational Force in Lebanon is being moved today from its Beirut base onto a British naval vessel anchored off the Lebanese coast, a REUTER correspondent has reported from Beirut quoting a British Embassy statement.

London's step is linked in the dispatch with the U.S. President's decision to redeploy U.S. Marines, now in Beirut, on ships of the 6th Fleet.

U.S., UK PULLOUT TEMPORARY; MORE ACTIONS EXPECTED

LD082132 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] In the small hours today the British troops from the Multi-National Force in Lebanon were moved from a Beirut suburb to a military vessel lying off the Lebanese coast. Commentary by Nikolay Gorshkov of our staff:

London mentioned the mounting danger to the British contingent as the reason for its decision, but this danger has existed for a long time as many MP's, among the Conservatives, have repeatedly warned the government. Yet until yesterday the prime minister had ignored the growing demands from the opposition and her own backbenchers that the British troops be taken out to safety. Why did the government change its position overnight? The evacuation came after President Reagan's decision to redeploy his Marines from Beirut to naval ships. That means London had to wait for a kind of permission from its senior partner to do the same. The Americans had needed British military presence in Beirut as a diplomatic cover for its intervention in Lebanon's internal affairs, a cover that would give this intervention a semblance of an international peace-keeping mission.

From the way the British troops were evacuated, it was a redeployment of the kind the Americans had performed, not a pullout. That means that further armed intervention is to be expected. Indeed, as President Reagan decided on withdrawal from Beirut, he ordered the American ships to step up their shellings and bombings at the positions of the Lebanese national patriotic forces. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, that means that the United States along with Britain will get increasingly involved in the civil war in Lebanon.

SPOKESMAN AFFIRMS MARINES MAY REENTER LEBANON

LD090712 Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 9 TASS -- Larry Speakes, deputy press secretary of the White House, said that the American military personnel now being moved from Beirut to American Navy ships staying off the shores of Lebanon, will re-enter "if the situation calls for them to do so." Speaking on Wednesday before pressmen in Santa Barbara (California), near which President Reagan is now staying at his ranch, Speakes stressed that the mission and aims of American troops in Lebanon remain the same. "The mission remains, the goal remains, and we are looking for a more effective way to do it," he said.

It is reported from Beirut that American naval shops shelled a number of districts of Lebanon on Wednesday, firing over 350 shots. The Pentagon's spokesman said that the battleship "New Jersey," specifically, was using in the attack 16-inch main-calibre guns, and admitted that that was the most extensive use of the fire power of shipboard artillery by the USA since the war in Vietnam.

TROOP MOVEMENT U.S. MIDEAST POLICY 'FAILURE'

LD082234 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 8 Feb 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Now, the situation in Lebanon. In the development of the bloody Lebanese drama new elements have arisen that may influence the future course of events in that country and in the Near East as a whole. While the sea-based artillery of the U.S. 6th Fleet, which has besieged the Lebanese coast, and American aircraft were inflicting combined strikes against the positions of Lebanese patriots in Beirut's southern suburbs and in the mountains nearby, President Reagan made a decision that all the West is now talking about. First, at the command of the White House, redeployment of U.S. Marines from the area of Beirut International Airport to the ships of the 6th Fleet has begun. It is reported that this decision was demanded long ago by the highest ranks of the Pentagon, who believed that U.S. soldiers had become prisoners of their own military camp which they built in Beirut. Washington is making attempts to deceive the public with assertions about the withdrawal of the Marines who, in fact, are remaining off the shores of Lebanon.

Second, and this is the main point, President Reagan has approved strikes by sea-based aircraft and U.S. Fleet ships' artillery against the positions of the Lebanese national patriotic forces and the Syrian troops in that country. The U.S. command has been granted total freedom to choose any means of attack. These measures are considered to be preparation for the expansion of U.S. armed interference in the internal Lebanese conflict. THE WASHINGTON POST directly points out that Regan's statement opens up possibilities for the United States to be involved in military operations in Lebanon for a long time to come. Indeed, the Washington administration is now hoping that the U.S. troops will be reliably safe against retribution on the ships of the 6th Fleet, to where they will be redeployed over the next weeks.

In rescuing the Marines from return fire, President Reagan is attempting to rescue his own political prestige, first and foremost in America itself, where the election campaign is getting underway with full force. The decision on the redeployment of the Marines to the ships of the 6th Fleet was made while the White House policy in relation to the Lebanese conflict was criticized within Congress and by broad circles of the U.S. public. First reports from Washington show that Reagan's decision is seen as the virtual failure of U.S. policy in relation to Lebanon. This is being said openly by many Congressmen -- both Democrats and Republicans, as well as by observers of the major American newspapers. However, it seems the Reagan administration does not intend to admit its defeat, but intends to continue to conduct its imperial policy in Lebanon with more murderous means. During the last few days, ships of the 6th Fleet have been firing point-blank on peaceful Lebanese population centers. American aircraft are bombing the positions of Lebanese patriots, and by all appearances, the United States and its allies -- first and foremost Israel -- intend to continue this bloodshed in Lebanon. It is reported that the aircraft carrier "Independence" and a destroyer, which urgently left Istanbul yesterday, will join the U.S. armada off the shores of that country, which will then number 20 combat ships. Today the artillery of the American warships again fired on Beirut suburbs and the mountainous regions. The battleship "New Jersey" took part in the shooting.

According to reports from Beirut, the situation in the Lebanese capital remains extremely tense. Confrontations between opposing groups continues. The city was virtually divided in two parts. State institutions and schools were closed. Beirut International Airport was out of action. BBC television reported that the redeployment of British troops in Lebanon has also been carried out. British soldiers were transferred by helicopter from Beirut to British warships off the Lebanese coast. AFP reported from Rome that Italian Minister of Defense Spadolini announced the forthcoming withdrawal of the Italian contingent of the so-called Multinational Force from Beirut.

CONGRESS' 'DISPLEASURE' AT 'AGGRAVATING' CONFLICT

LD082300 Moscow TASS in English 2156 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov reports:

The widening of the United States' armed interference in Lebanon's internal affairs causes the growing displeasure in the U.S. Congress.

The latest actions of the White House show that the United States is getting heavier involved in the war in Lebanon, said member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Claiborne Pell. According to the senator, Washington now relies more on the air and fire power of the Sixth Fleet. Keeping U.S. forces in Lebanon, the Reagan administration is only aggravating the situation in that country, said Senator Biden. The policy of the White House in the area is to unpopular on the Capitol Hill that even the ultraright Senator Barry Goldwater made a statement in which he demanded that U.S. Marines be immediately recalled to the USA.

DEVELOPMENTS, CLASHES IN LEBANON SUMMARIZED

LD081234 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Beirut February 8 TASS -- Clashes between conflicting groupings took place in Beirut last night. The city became actually divided into two parts. Exchanges of fire continued in a number of districts of the capital since morning. State institutions and schools are closed. More than 250 civilians were killed and more than 900 civilians wounded in the course of the fighting in Beirut and its suburbs in the past six days.

The American interference in Lebanon brought new incalculable misfortunes to the Lebanese people. Undertaking the venture in Lebanon, President Reagan promised in public that the U.S. Marines would be withdrawn from that Arab country in a month's time. But American interventionists have been trampling under foot Lebanese soil for almost one year and a half now, and, as is shown by the developments, they do not intend to withdraw from Lebanon, but spread combat actions to ever new areas of the country. Scores of Lebanese were killed and hundreds wounded by shells that were released from American guns, and bombs that were dropped from American planes.

Official Washington's attempts to profess some U.S. "peace-making" mission in Lebanon look as outright cynicism against this background. Indeed, it was exactly the provocative sallies and gross arbitrary rule of the American military and its ally in the anti-Arab military-political alliances -- Israel -- that frustrated all repeatedly undertaken efforts to attain national reconciliation in Lebanon, and are the main obstacle to normalisation of the situation in that country and restoration of its territorial integrity and sovereignty.

The patriotic forces of Lebanon demand unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor's troops from Lebanese soil in accordance with the U.N. Security Countil's Resolutions 508 and 509, and also immediate withdrawal of all imperialist troops. Only that can create prerequisites for ending the bloodshed in Lebanon, for preserving it as an independent state.

Washington February 8 TASS -- The aircraft-carrier "Independence" and a destroyer, which urgently left the port of Istanbul yesterday, are to join in the near future off Lebanese shores the American armada, which now numbers 20 combat ships.

The newspaper NEW YORK TIMES points out that Reagan's actions create a possibility for a still broader American interference in Lebanon. As is noted by THE WASHINGTON POST, Reagan's statement opens up a possibility for the United States' long involvement in military actions in Lebanon.

THE WASHINGTON POST reports that the U.S. ambassador in Israel discussed with high-place representatives of the Israeli Government adoption of "joint military measures" in Lebanon. According to reports from Tel Aviv, the local television reported, referring to military sources, that Israel would not give up participation in the joint American-Israeli operation in Lebanon, and noted in that connection the consolidation of "strategic cooperation" with the United States in the recent period.

Damascus February 8 TASS -- The Syrian newspaper ATH-THAWRAH notes the coincidence in time between the outburst of armed clashes in Beirut and the call-up of reservists, announced in Israel. Washington-supported Tel Aviv plans to intervene in the events to hit a strike on the Lebanese national patriotic forces. The joint American-Israeli goal is to divide Lebanon, which, according to the newspaper, was hinted in no uncertain terms by U.S. President's emissary Donald Rumsfeld, who "impartially" proposed to divide the country into eight sectors.

The United States and Israel, the newspaper stresses, have obviously started realizing the monstrous conspiracy against the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Lebanon. They seek to consolidate the neo-colonialist presence in Lebanon. They seek to consolidate the neo-colonialist presence in Lebanon, to perpetuate the occupation of its southern areas by Israeli expansionists.

U.S. PLANNING LEBANON AIR, ARTILLERY OPERATIONS

LD081239 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] President Reagan has sanctioned attacks of the aircraft and naval artillery of the Sixth Fleet against the positions of the national patriotic forces of Lebanon and the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in that country. According to a spokesman for the Pentagon, the American command in Beirut has been given freedom in choosing means. The White House has also given orders to transfer American Marines from the area of Beirut International Airport to the ships of the United States Sixth Fleet staying off the Lebanese coast.

News analysts believe that Washington is preparing for a wider use of aircraft and artillery in operations in Lebanon. THE WASHINGTON POST has reported that the American ambassador to Israel has discussed joint military steps in Lebanon with representatives of the Israeli Government.

'Barbarian Shelling' Continues

LD090628 Moscow TASS in English 0604 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Beirut February 9 TASS -- The U.S. military continues aggressive actions against Lebanon. Yesterday U.S. warships were heavily shelling from 16-inch guns in the course of nine hours densely populated regions close to Beirut and also positions of the national patriotic forces in Ash-Shuf and Al-Matn. The area of the dislocation [as received] of the Syrian troops was also shelled. The barbarian shelling left numerous casualties among civilians. Yesterday's shelling was the heaviest since the time when the U.S. battleship "New Jersey" had anchored off the Lebanese coast last September.

U.S.-ISRAEL AIM 'PROTECTORATE' ON LEBANON

LD081641 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Bombs and shells are again being showered on Beirut, the capital of Lebanon, and the battleship "New Jersey" has bombarded the southern suburbs of the city. Here's a report from a Radio Moscow correspondent in Beirut, Andrey Popov:

The tragic events in Beirut are the result of U.S. military interference. That opinion is today being expressed by many Lebanese political and religious leaders, and also by rank-and-file people. It was after Washington declared Lebanon a zone of its vital interests and sent its troops there under the guise of peace-makers that the internal conflict which had continued in the country for many years broke out with new force. The Arab press points out that the United States has (?targeted) itself against the national patriotic forces of Lebanon, who express the interests of the majority of the country's population. The Americans' aim is to impose an American-Israeli protectorate on the Lebanese, and to do that, shells are being fired and people are being killed.

The Arabs are alarmed and angered by the latest statement of President Reagan, who gave the American 6th Fleet complete freedom in shelling and bombing the regions controlled by the national patriotic forces and the Syrian contingent from the Arab peace-keeping force. At the same time, Reagan has decided to remove part of the Marines from Beirut to American warships off the Lebanese coast. Observers regard the President's orders as preparation for escalating the U.S. aggression. This is also confirmed by the evacuation of American Embassy personnel to the ships. In the past few days, the guns and planes of the U.S. 6th Fleet have been intensively shelling and bombing the Lebanese capital. And the 20 American warships operating against Lebanon will soon be reinforced with another aircraft carrier and support vessels.

Meanwhile, America's strategic ally, Israel, is mobilizing part of its reservists, and concentrating troops in the occupied southern regions of Lebanon. Those acts by the United States and Israel threaten to plunge the Middle East into the flames of a new big military conflict.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD CONFIRMS STAND TOWARD LEBANON

LD090616 Moscow TASS in English 0544 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Damascus February 9 TASS -- President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad has confirmed his country's principled and invariable stand toward Lebanon.

At a meeting with the U.S. Ambassador to Syria Robert Paganelli, he said that Syria supported the independence and unity of the Lebanese people.

Addressing a press conference here, Walid Junblatt, leader of the National Salvation Front of Lebanon, said that Washington's statement on the so-called redeployment of Marines from Beirut to American warships plying off the Lebanese coast, is a manoeuvre which is to be followed by a large-scale action of the United States and its accomplices against the Lebanese national patriotic forces.

ALIYEV TRIP TO SYRIA LINKED TO FRIENDSHIP TREATY

LD082043 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] It was officially announced in Moscow that Geydar Aliyev, USSR first deputy prime minister, will pay a working visit to Syria in the first half of this month. This is within the framework of bilateral routine consultations between the Soviet Union and Syria on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in October 1980. The treaty is a new stage in the development of friendly relations and cooperation on the basis of equal status of the two countries which began in 1957. At that time, Syria was passing through difficult times. An aggression against it was in the making and the planners of that aggression, the imperialists and the Zionists, did not conceal the fact that they were planning to punish sovereign Syria because it was following an independent foreign policy and would not agree to join hostile blocs and groupings created in the Middle East by the United States and the other Western powers.

And today Syria is being subjected to harsh imtimidation and great pressure from the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors who have been trying to break the determination of the Syrian leadership and people to continue the active liberation struggle in the interests of the entire Arab people. The U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance considers Syria the major obstacle in implementing their hostile plans of occupation in Lebanon and the Middle East general. For this reason, Syria is obliged to take further measures to guarantee its national security and safeguard its freedom and independence.

In this, Syria fully relies on the support and the friendly aid of the Soviet Union. And as stated in the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the two sides are fully determinated to firmly struggle against colonialism, Zionism, and racism.

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO MOROCCO NOTED

LD082311 Moscow Televsion Service in Russian 1545 GMT 8 Feb 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has arrived in Rabat, capital of Morocco. This is the first official visit to an Arab country by the head of the Egyptian state since the signing in 1979 of the separate peace treaty between Cairo and Tel Aviv.

Let me remind you that this visit and Mubarak's talks with Moroccan King Hassan II have followed soon after the decision to reinstate Egypt in the Islamic Conference Organization on the initiative of a number of conservative Arab regimes at the recent meeting of Islamic countries in Casablanca. It is reported that the Moroccan king played a far from minor role in this question.

This decision brought sharp condemnation from those Arab states which stand firmly on anti-imperialist positions and conduct a struggle against any compromise with the participants in the Camp David deal.

Soon after his visit to Rabat, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak is to visit Washington. To all appearances, it is not only American-Egyptian economic relations that will be discussed during this trip, but also questions connected with the situation in the Near East and with attempts to remove Egypt's political isolation in the Arab world which was caused by the fact that Cairo made a separate settlement with Tel Aviv and signed the Camp David agreements.

NIGERIAN COUP 'QUESTIONS' VIABILITY OF DEMOCRACY

LD090800 Moscow TASS in English 0654 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 8 TASS -- The seizure of power by the military in Nigeria on the night of December 31, 1983 called the attention above all due to the fact that it happened in Africa's political life of the whole continent, the weekly NEW TIMES writes in its issue of February 10. Moreover, the military coup in Nigeria called into question again the viability of the so-called democratic regimes based on the Western pattern. In Nigeria, that dubious democracy which clearly failed the test existed just over four years, the weekly writes.

The economic difficulties of the country aggravated sharply by the end of 1983. There is a wide-spread opinion that this happened because of an ordinate dependence of Nigeria's economy and finance on oil extraction and export.

However great is the significance of oil for Nigeria's economy, the reasons behind the crisis which hit the country should not be seen only in the fall off of oil extraction, the article says.

Social stratification of the population increased during the so-called democratic regime that was overthrown in December 1983. Alongside the masses of the working people living in poverty the elite has formed a narrow stratum of the rich, even millionaires. Social stratification and the growth of unemployment led to a great increase of crime. What is the main thing, political tension heightened.

The Western press expressing the views of the monopolistic circles received the military coup in Nigeria cautiously to say the least. The U.S. Department of State "deplored" the fall of "democracy" in that African country, NEW TIMES recalls. This is explained by the fear of the imperialists to lose control over the Nigerian economy.

The change of the regime in Nigeria went against the grain with the neo-colonialist circles of the West also for the reason that the new leaders of that country express the intention to adhere consistently in their foreign policy to the course at non-alignment, to maintain relations with friendly countries based on mutual respect, sovereign equality and non-interference in internal affairs.

U.S. WORKING 'TO DESTABILIZE' ETHIOPIA

LD081213 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0843 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, 8 Feb (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Maksim Knyazkov reports:

The Reagan administration intends to step up its subversive activity against Ethiopia, whose foreign and domestic policy does not suit official Washington. Evidence of this is the visit that has just begun to the banks of the Potomac by (Berkhanu Gebre) one of the heads of the anti-Ethiopian counterrevolutionary group known by the pretentious title of the Tigre Liberation Front. Active in the Ethiopian province of that name, this group carries out raids on towns and villages and terrorizes the peaceful inhabitants, trying to force them to renounce support for the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] of Ethiopia.

Speaking at a news conference today in one of the best hotels of the American capital, this terrorist did not try to conceal the purpose of his stay in the United States. Bringing out torrents of slander against the Ethiopian revolutionary government, he called upon his American and other Western sponsors for "an increase in material aid" to the group. (Berkhanu Gebre) gave to understand that in the near future he intends to discuss this matter with "officials" of the Washington administration, and also of private capital.

As local observers are noting, this counterrevolutionary's trip to the United States falls entirely within the framework of the aggressive course of the Reagan administration regarding Ethiopia. The American authorities' intention of destabilizing the situation in this country is specifically shown by the construction by the Pentagon of bases for the "Rapid Deployment Force" gendarmes on the territory of neighboring Somalia. Deliveries are also being made to the Somali regime of large batches of American strike weapons, pushing Mogadishu toward new incursions into Ethiopia.

It is worth noting that the representative of the Ethiopian counterrevolution has appeared in the United States at the very moment when the American Secret Service is stepping up its subversive operations within the country itself. As is known, the Ethiopian Government had recently decided to expel four U.S. Embassy employees in Addis Ababa who have been caught in spying-subversive activities.

SECRETARY SHULTZ' VISIT TO GRENADA EXAMINED

LD082251 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 8 Feb 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has arrived in Grenada to the sound of the 82d Airborne Division band -- the same division that brought American order to Grenada by occupation and its bayonets. The White House emissary arrived in Grenada like a member of the British royal family who toured their possessions in Asia, Africa, or Oceania in the distant colonial past. (?All around) are U.S. soldiers with their local puppets at hand. Next to Shultz is former British Governor Scoon who was the first to welcome the American occupation of Grenada. Then the State Department chief was welcomed to this island, which is occupied by American troops, in order to personally check the implanting of the pro-American puppet regime and to tie Grenada and other countries of the Caribbean basin into the orbit of U.S. militarist policy in that region. The speech by Shultz in the Grenadan capital St George's also kept up this spirit. He said he intends to discuss the possibility of concluding a security treaty between Washington and the Caribbean countries. Shultz did not conceal that, in this document, the United States would like to reserve for itself the right to invade any of those states whenever Washington considers it to be necessary for itself.

SHULTZ TOUR CONFIRMS 'IMPERIALIST INTERESTS'

LD081520 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 8 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir.

The U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, is winding up his nine-day tour of Latin American and Caribbean countries. According to the Latin American press, his trip, although accompanied by optimistic publicity, did not bring about any changes in the extremely complicated and tense relations between the United States and its southern neighbours. Moreover, it only confirmed that the Reagan administration regards the countries on the continent not as equitable partners, but only as objects that are to serve the imperialist interests of the United States in the economic, political, and military fields.

In each country on the itinerary, Shultz sought unilateral advantages and benefits for the United States, totally ignoring the national interests of the Latin Americans. The central Brazilian newspaper CORREO BRASILIENSE writes: "Shultz' visit to Brazil did little to improve its bilateral relations with the United States undermined by Washington's hegemonistic aspirations."

The Washington administration's course toward strengthening U.S. domination in the Caribbean, toward expanding interference in the internal affairs of countries on the continent, was graphically revealed during Shultz's stay in El Salvador, the first leg of his tour, and in Grenada and Barbados -- its closing stages.

Shultz's participation in the Washington-staged "celebrations" marking Grenada's "independence day" is an insult to common sense, a manifestation of the Washington leadership's disregard for world public opinion. That appalling political farce vividly demonstrates the essense of the U.S. true plans -- tactical and strategic -- with regard to all countries in the hemisphere. The Reagan government assaulted Grenada with armed force, trampled upon its independence and sovereignty.

Delegation Departs for Moscow

LD082206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] The delegation of the Soviet Union which is headed by Khalilov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has ended its visit to Venezuela. It took part in the official events to mark the handing over of presidential power. The Soviet delegation was received by the President of the Republic Lusinchi and also met with the leadership of congress, the ruling Democratic Action Party, and leading politicians and public figures in the country. During the course of conversations identity of points of view on cardinal problems of the present day was demonstrated.

The USSR delegation left for home today.

CUBA'S HART ARRIVES; GREETED BY DEMICHEV

LD071553 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 7 TASS -- Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of culture of the Republic of Cuba, has today arrived in Moscow. He will attend the activities of Cuba's days of culture in the USSR devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

The visitor was met at the airport by Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of culture of the USSR; other officials; and Cuba's ambassador to the USSR, Lionel Soto.

We are glad to convey to the Soviet people the heartfelt fraternal greetings from their loyal and dependable friends, the working people of revolutonary Cuba, Armando Hart Davalos told TASS. We would like to express cordial gratitude for the wide-ranging response in the Soviet Union to a review of the achievements of Cuban culture, equipped with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

This review is taking place at a time when the international situation has been dramatically aggravated through the fault of the U.S. imperialism. I would like to stress in this context that the government and people of Cuba wholeheartedly support the consistent foreign policy of peace pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state, the policy which has been comprehensively reiterated by Yuriy Andropov in his replies to questions from PRAVDA. These replies testify anew to the constant determination of the Soviet Union to uphold the cause of peace.

Holds Talks With Demichev

PM081626 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] P. N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received a delegation of Cuban cultural figures on 6 February. The delegation is participating in the Days of Culture of the Republic of Cuba in the USSR.

It was pointed out in the talks, which were held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, that the review of the artistic and literary achievements of the island of freedom graphically demonstrates the two fraternal peoples' unbreakable friendship. Questions of the further broadening and deepening of Soviet-Cuban cultural cooperation were discussed.

CPSU SECRETARY RUSAKOV CONFERS WITH CUBAN ENVOY

PM090933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] On 7 February K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received L. Soto, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the Soviet Union, and had warm, friendly talks with him.

USSR YOUTH LEADER ATTENDS HAVANA FORUM

PM081425 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 84 p 3

[Report by own correspondent Yu. Stroyev: "Arrival in Havana"]

[Text] Havana, 7 Feb -- A Komsomol delegation headed by V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, has arrived in Havana to take part in a session of the WFDY Executive Committee. The guests were warmly welcomed by Carlos Lage Davila, first secretary of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba National Committee.

At a meeting with journalists, V.M. Mishin said that in the aggravated international situation the unity of the whole world's younger generation in the struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear war in important. The Lenin Komsomol and Soviet young people, he said, have come out with the initiative to hold a new forum of the world's youth in Moscow in 1985. This initiative will be submitted for examination by representatives of the world's youth who have come to Havana. The Komsomol delegation will take part in the work of the WFDY Executive Committee and the first session of the international preparatory committee for the 12th world festival of youth and students.

Yesterday the Komsomol delegation laid wreaths at the monument to V.I. Lenin and visited the Che Guevara Pioneers Palace and the Havana V.I. Lenin Boarding School.

BRIEFS

CUBAN DELEGATION VISITS ALMA-ATA -- The Cuban delegation headed by (Alexander Veter), vice president of the Cuban Writers Union, which is taking part in the days of culture and freedom in the Soviet Union, arrived in Alma-Ata today. The delegation today visited the Kazakh house of friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries, the Kazakh state library imeni Pushkin, and other places. [Summary] [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 7 Feb 84 GF]

PRAVDA EDITORIALIZES CPSU APPEAL TO VOTERS

PM081042 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's Word to Voters"]

[Text] On 4 March the Soviet people are to exercise their very important constitutional right and fulfill a lofty civic duty -- to elect USSR Supreme Soviet deputies. The "CPSU Central Committee Appeal to All Voters and Citizens of the USSR," published yesterday, has filled our hearts with a sense of patriotic pride. This very important election document is imbued with Leninist faith in the creative strength and reason of the working masses, reveals the historic achievements of the land of the soviets at the stage of improving developed socialism, and outlines tomorrow's tasks.

The years which have passed since the last elections have been steeped in the Soviet people's creative labor. It has been a time of creative quests and of persistent efforts to implement the great and complex tasks set by the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses. And today the party reports to the Soviet people with good reason: The elaborated political course is being implemented unswervingly, new successes have been achieved in economic and cultural building, and our motherland has become still richer and stronger. The Leninist foreign policy -- a policy of peace and the peoples' security -- is being implemented consistently.

Over the past years the national income has increased 18.6 percent, and more than four-fifths of this increase was secured through higher labor productivity. Fixed production capital has increased 39 percent. More than 1,000 new enterprises have been commissioned. We occupy first place in the world in terms of the production of more than 30 of the most important types of industrial output. The Energy and Food Programs are being consistently implemented. Last year a substantial increase was achieved in gross yields of sugar beets and potatoes, more feed was procured, and more grain harvested. Purchases of milk, livestock, poultry, and eggs increased.

In addition to the successes the party also sees the bottlenecks and shortcomings that exist in many sectors of the national economy. The CPSU Central Committee calls for continued concern to be shown for production efficiency, and for the speedier transfer of the national economy to the path of intensification to be speeded up. The interests of the matter demand a cardinal increase in labor productivity, a reduction in production prime costs, and the strengthening of the policy of thrift. It is necessary to strive for the effectiveness of socialist competition and to pull up laggard sectors. The unconditional fulfillment of state plans is not only the obligation but also the patriotic duty of every Soviet person and every labor collective.

Everything the CPSU does it does in the name of man and for man, to raise the Soviet people's material and spiritual living standards, the appeal points out. And this is sensed well in every Soviet family. Since the last elections real per capita incomes have increased 13 percent. Almost 50 million people have moved into new accommodations. Public consumption funds are constantly increasing. Much has been done in the country to develop education, science, and culture. In voting for the candidates of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people, Soviet people will be voting for the further enhancement of the living standards of every working person and every family and for the creation of increasingly favorable conditions for the all-around development of the Soviet person.

CPSU policy is a policy of further strengthening the alliance of workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia, consolidating in every possible way the friendship and fraternity of the peoples of the multinational homeland, and enhancing the role of the soviets in economic and cultural building. The party devotes great attention to involving the broad masses in formulating decisions on very important questions of state and public life. The Law on Labor Collectives opens up new scope for working people to display initiative and enterprise.

Soviet democracy and the very essence of our socialist way of life are incompatible with indiscipline, antisocial phenomena, and violations of the laws. The measures being taken by the party to strengthen discipline, organization, and order meet with the Soviet people's warm approval. The party's Central Committee emphasizes that conscious, conscientious, enterprising labor for the good of society is the chief manifestation of civic duty and a source of the people's well-being.

The party and the Soviet state are doing everything possible to preserve peace on earth. Today the international situation has seriously deteriorated through the fault of ultrareactionary imperialist forces. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statements of 28 September and 24 November 1983 and his replies to PRAVDA's questions make a profound and comprehensive assessment of the causes which have given rise to the present complication of the international situation and confirm our party's consistent foreign policy course. Even in today's acute situation the CPSU will not deviate from the peace program adopted by its congresses, the appeal states. This course has received the warm approval of the Soviet people and all people of good will.

The CPSU is the leading and directing force of our society. In all sectors of communist building it asserts the Leninist work style -- a scientific, creative, innovative style ensuring a high degree of organization and the ability to mobilize the masses to resolve creative tasks, and intransigence toward formalism and red tape.

On the eve of the elections the party's inspired word is addressed to workers, kolkhoz members, the intelligentsia, and veterans of the revolution, war, and labor. It is addressed to Komsomol members, youths and girls, women, and Soviet servicemen. This document's provisions and appeals will undoubtedly be made the basis of the work of party organizations, soviet, agitation and collectives, voters' clubs, and agitprop workers in the period of preparations for the elections. It is their honorable duty to convey the party's word to every Soviet person.

At the crowded meetings now being held between voters and candidates, Soviet people wholly and fully approve the CPSU's foreign and domestic policy. In response to the CPSU Central Committee appeal they declare their readiness to cast their votes for candidates of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people and to devote all their effort and energy to successfully implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

CPSU GREETS METALLURGY WORKERS ON ACHIEVEMENT

PM081036 Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] To construction and installation workers, metallurgists, party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations -- to all involved in constructing the "3000" place mill complex at the Zhdanov Ilich Metallurgical Combine of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy:

Dear comrades! The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates you on your splendid labor achievement -- completing the construction and commissioning of the first stage of the "3000" plate mill complex at the Zhdanov Ilich Metallurgical Combine.

The construction of this unique automated rolling mill, one of the most important projects of the 11th 5-Year Plan, outfitted with highly productive equipment, is a weighty contribution to fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions on the further retooling of ferrous metallurgy and on satisfying the national economy's needs for high-quality metal products. The construction participants achieved particularly great successes in 1983 by assimilating a considerable volume of capital investments thanks to efficient organization, coordination in work, and high labor and production discipline. In constructing the mill extensive use was made of progressive structures and advanced methods of installing technological equipment, and the rich experience of organizing construction and installation work accumulated in the construction of ferrous metallurgy projects was utilized.

The purposeful organizational and political work conducted on the construction site by the Donetsk Oblast party organization contributed to the fulfillment of large volumes of work within reduced times.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses confidence that the construction workers and metallurgists will do everything necessary to realize the targets of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum for above-plan labor productivity growth and reduction in production prime costs, will achieve the "3000" mill's planned capacity ahead of schedule, and will successfully complete the construction of its second stage.

We wish you, dear comrades, good health and new labor successes in fulfilling the 1984 plan and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

CPSU Central Committee

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND EDUCATION REFORM MEETING

LD081353 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1320 GMT 8 Feb 84

[From the scheduled Novosti newscast -- announcer-read report]

[Text] A session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Commission for the Reform of General Education and Vocational Schooling took place on 8 February under the chairmanship of Comrade Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It discussed the progress of the nationwide discussion and the draft proposal of the CPSU Central Committee on the main directions of the reform in general education and vocational schools.

Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Obkom; Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, Comrades Zimyanin, Kapitonov and Ryzhkov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the commission.

More on Reform Meeting

LD081643 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Today a session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Commission on the General Education and Vocational School Reform took place under the chairmanship of Comrade Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It considered the issue of the progress of nationwide discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft, the main directions of general education and vocation school reform. Participating in the discussions were: Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Konoplev, first secretary of the Perm Obkom; Comrade Tyazhko, first secretary of the Krivoy Rog town party committee; Comrade Mashen director of the [word indistinct] Association Moscow Khromatron Works; Comrade Sobolev, director of the Odoyev General Secondary School, Tula Oblast; Comrade Babanskiy, vice president of the USSR Academy of Pegagogical Sciences.

It was noted that for over a month there have been interesting and detailed discussions by labor collectives at enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, establishments, and educational establishments, in newspapers and journals, and on radio and television, of ways and means to improve secondary education, and of the need to increase the training of young people for life and active participation in public production.

Workers, kolkhozniks, teachers, engineers, scientists, doctors, and labor and war veterans support and approve the CPSU Central Committee draft on the main directions of general educational and vocational school reform, are discussing, comprehensively and in depth, the clauses of the draft reform and its importance for further growth in the economic and spiritual potential of our country, and are making many comments, proposals, and additions to the draft.

At the center of attention is the clause of the CPSU Central Committee draft on improving labor training and education of schoolchildren. The high appraisal in the Central Committee draft for the role of the people's teacher in the life of society is receiving enthusiastic approval. Measures outlined for increasing teachers' social prestige and improving their material situation are being met with approval. There is growing interest in the issue of improving the style and methods of work of national educational bodies. It was pointed out that there is a need for the attention of party committees, soviets of people's deputies, trades unions, and Komsomol organizations to be increased in schools.

At the commission sitting the importance was stressed of further raising the level of nationwide discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft, and of concentrating attention on the main issues of the reform. The expediency was noted of discussing the draft reform in ministries and departments all proposals and comments which come in from party, administrative, trades union, Komsomol and other organizations, and from individual citizens, must be attentively analyzed in order to be able to bear them in mind in revising the main directions of general education and vocational school reform, and in other documents. The need was also noted for taking operative measures to improve the work of educational establishments and eliminate existing shortcomings.

Comrade Chernenko, the commission's chairman, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gave a concluding speech.

Participating in the commission's work were: Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; and CPSU Central Committee secretaries, Comrades Zimyanin, Kapitonov and Ryzhkov.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT AIDES ATTEND STUDY COURSES

PM081705 Moscow Pravda in Russian 8 Feb 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cadre Studies"]

[Text] Studies for chiefs of the light industry and consumer goods departments of the union republic Communist Party Central Committees and kraykoms and obkoms have neded at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute for Raising the Qualifications of Leading Party and Soviet Cadres. They spent 1 month studying topical questions of the theory and practice of communist building, economic policy, the international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and the organizational and mass political work of party organizations in light of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June and December (1983) Plenums and the propositions and conclusions advanced in the reports and speeches of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Great attention was devoted to questions of increasing production of consumer goods, extending their range, improving their quality, saturating the market with essential industrial goods, increasing labor productivity, reducing production prime costs, and developing socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the plan's 4th year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The students were addressed by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Kapitonov and N.I. Ryzhkov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; G. I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; F.I. Mchalin and V.S. Frolov, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; V.G. Zakharov, A.D. Dmitriyev, I.K. Kapustyan, V.M. Nikiforov, and O.A. Chukanov, deputy cheifs of CPSU Central Committee departments; USSR Ministers G.I. Vaschenko, V.V. Listov, N.N. Tarasov, and V. I. Terebilov; N.T. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Prices Committee; M.P. Trunov, chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz Board; V.K. Uspenskiy, RSFSR minster of local industry; A.Ye. Donskikh, L.A. Kostin, L.Ye. Babashkin, and V.P Lakhtin, deputy ministers and deputy chairmen of USSR state committees; N.V. Danilenko, deputy chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee; M.G. Dolzhenkova, chairman of the Textile and Light Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee; and professors of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

The lessons shed much light on the work experience of a number of party organizations im improving economic management, accelerating scientific and technical progress, increasing production, and improving the range and quality of goods.

Reports on these questions were delivered by Ya.P. Bogrebnyak, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; V.A. Lepeshkin, secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; A.-M.K. Brazauskas, secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; L.A. Borisov, secretary of Moscow Gorkom; V.A. Kyao, first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Mekhrentsev, chairman of Sverdlovsk Oblispolkom; and leaders of a number of enterprises.

Extramural lessons were conducted at enterprises in the light and other sectors of the capital's industry, where a study was made of the party organizations' activity in improving the work style, strengthening planning, executive, and labor discipline, introducing the team form of labor organization and incentive and mobilizing collectives to fulfill the set targets. The students familiarized themselves with the work of the USSR light industry ministry's All-Union Institute of Variety Goods of Light Industry and Fashion and with the exhibition of Moscow Enterprises' consumer goods at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements. An exchange of work experience took place during seminar studies.

PROSECUTION SERVICE CHIEFS SET FUTURE TASKS

PM081031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Strengthening Legality"]

[Text] The results of work for 1983 and the tasks of the prosecution organs in further strengthening legality and law and order in light of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum decisions and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's instructions were discussed 2-3 February in Moscow at a conference of leading prosecution personnel.

Its participants' attention was focused on questions of improving prosecution service practice and standard of activity in exercising ultimate supervision over the execution of laws, consolidating collaboration with other law enforcement and monitoring organs and labor collectives in the struggle against lawbreaking, and creating a public atmosphere of intolerance of lawbreaking.

It was noted that prosecutors' efforts must be aimed at resolute and uncompromising struggle against embezzlement of the people's property, extravagance, bribery, exaggerated reporting of data, the production of poor-quality output, and other violations of state and labor discipline and manifestations of local and departmental narrow-mindedness.

Special emphasis was placed on the importance of enhancing responsibility for appointed tasks, of instilling high principle and initiative in every prosecution worker, and of ensuring prosecution workers' unfailing and precise observance of the principles of socialist legality in executing their duties.

The conference outlined measures to enhance the effectiveness of prosecution supervision in strengthening legality and making full use of the legal means and powers bestowed by the USSR Law "On the USSR Prosecution Service."

A.M. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general, spoke in conclusion.

Taking part in the work of the conference were: V.A. Abolentsev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department: and responsible staff of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers.

NONFERROUS METALLURGY SECTOR VIEWS TASKS

PM071235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Sector's Tasks Discussed"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the USSR Nonferrous Metallurgy Ministry Collegium and the Metallurgical Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee Presidium was held in Moscow 4 February. The sector's tasks in light of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum decisions and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's plenum speech were discussed.

The report by Minister P.F. Lomako and the speeches by the session participants pointed to the need to consolidate the positive results in the work of nonferrous metallurgy. In 1983 the sector fulfilled the targets for production of basic types of nonferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, and consumer goods, for labor productivity growth, and for lower material expenditure on production.

At the same time special attention was paid to removing the shortcomings that exist in supplying enterprises with crude ores, to improving deliveries of metal products in accordance with contracts, and to accelerating the introduction into production of progressive technological processes and new equipment ensuring a further increase in labor productivity and a reduction in production prime costs. Note was taken of the importance of stepping up work on capital construction and the timely commissioning of housing, sociocultural, and consumer projects, and the need to strengthen discipline and organization was emphasized.

A plan of measures providing for the further enhancement of efficiency in the production of nonferrous and rare metals was examined, and the socialist pledges of collectives of the sector's enterprises and organizations were approved.

The session was addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

SOVIET PEACE FUND HOLDS ALL-UNION CONFERENCE

LD311808 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 31 TASS -- Activists of the Soviet peace fund regard it as their honorary duty to facilitate the implementation of the USSR's peaceful foreign policy, participants in an all-union conference of this mass public organization stressed at its opening in Moscow today.

"The fund's activity is an integral part of the immense effort by the Soviet public to promote peace," the conference was told by Anatoliy Karpov, chairman of the fund board and world chess champion. He said that the five years that have passed since the previous conference are characterized by the futher consolidation of the fund and growth of its prestige both in the country and abroad. Contributions to the fund substantially increased. "More than 90 million Soviet people made voluntary contributions," Karpov stressed.

More than 350,000 commissions of assistance to the fund are operating in the country. About five million volunteers are working on them.

One of the basic tasks of the fund is, according to its charter, "facilitating ties and contacts between the Soviet public and foreign organizations and movements committed to peace, national independence and freedom, promotion of friendship and cooperation between the peoples, prohibition of all types of nuclear armaments and other weapons of mass annihilation."

The fund is made up of contributions from work collectives and individuals, of prizes, fees and money from the sale of valuables and works of art given to the fund.

The money is being used to render assistance to Soviet public organizations taking part in the peace movement and finance peace actions taking part in the USSR. The fund makes its contributions to international meetings of peace campaigners attended by Soviet peace workers. It extends aid to victims of aggression, genocide and natural calamities. Considerable sums are allocated to perpetuate the memory of Soviet soldiers who perished during the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) outside the USSR.

The fund provides scholarships for foreign students, allocates money for the upkeep at boarding schools and pioneer camps of children of fighters for national independence, progress, freedom and democracy incarcerated by reactionary regimes.

The conference will close tonight. A new composition of the fund board and its chairman are to be elected.

MOSCOW PARTY ORGANIZATION CONFERENCE REPORTED

PM081015 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report": "Conference of Capital's Communists"]

[Text] The routine 25th conference of the Moscow City CPSU organization started work yesterday in the House of the Unions' Hall of Columns.

The delegates greeted the following with tumultuous, prolonged applause: Comrades G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, and N.I. Ryzhkov.

On behalf of Moscow Gorkom, the conference was opened by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom.

"In accordance with the party rules, the 25th Moscow City CPSU organization conference is starting work today. At the recently held rayon party conferences, worthy Communists, veterans of the party, the October Revolution, and the Great Patriotic War, leading workers, engineers, scientists, and cultural and art figures, workers of party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organs, and representatives of the Soviet Army and Navy were elected delegates to the city party conference.

"Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was elected a delegate to the conference unanimously and with great enthusiasm.

"Members and candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the party's Central Committee were unanimously elected as conference delegates.

"Allow me, on behalf of the city party organization and conference, to cordially greet the leaders of the CPSU.

"The 25th city party conference is a great event in the life of Moscow's Communists and working people. It is being held at a crucial stage in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenums."

The congress is called on to summarize the results of the work of the Gorkom and the whole city party organization in the reporting period and define their next tasks in implementing the party's economic and social policy and stepping up ideological, political, and organizational work in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov at the plenum.

The party's Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee secretaries were elected unanimously and with enthusiasm to the conference presidium. They were accompanied by party veterans, production frontrunners and innovators, scientific and cultural figures, party, soviet, and economic workers, and representatives of the USSR Armed Forces.

The conference's working bodies -- the secretariat and the credentials and drafting commissions -- were elected.

The agenda was approved:

1. Report by Moscow Gorkom and the tasks of the city party organization arising from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

2. Report by Moscow City CPSU organization Auditing Commission.

3. Elections to Moscow Gorkom.

4. Elections to Moscow City CPSU organization Auditing Commission.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, delivered the Moscow Gorkom report.

The Auditing Commission's report, delivered by its chairman B.N. Stepanov, was heard.

The following spoke in the debate: Comrades L.I. Matveyev, first secretary of Pervomayskiy Raykom; V.G. Komarov, fitter at the Sergo Ordzhonikidze Machine Tool Building Plant; V.I. Kryuchkov, secretary of the party committee at the Krasnyy Oktyabr Machine Building Plant; V.T. Saykin, general director of the Ligachev Motor Vehicle Plant Production Association; L.S. Filippova, teacher at the No 345 School, Baumanskiy Rayon, Moscow City; N.I. Ymitin, team leader at the Main Administration of Industrial Construction No 16 Mosstroy Trust; T.G. Ivanova, first secretary of Kalininskiy Raykom; A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; N.N. Shcherbakova, weaver at the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Trekhgornaya Manufaktura Cotton Combine; N.A. Lakota, party committee secretary at the N.E. Bauman Moscow Higher Technical School; L.V. Petrov, chairman of the Moscow City Trade Union Council; and B.V. Balmont, USSR minister of the machine tool and tool building industry.

The conference heard and approved the report of the credentials commission, delivered by its chairman, I.B. Bugayev.

The conference received greeting telegrams from the Berlin Bezirk SED Committee, the Budapest City MSZMP Committee, the Warsaw PZPR Committee, the Prague City CPCZ Committee, the Sofia City BCP Committee, and the Hanoi City Communist Party of Vietnam Committee.

Greetings were also received from the Leningrad and Moscow Obkoms, the union republic Communist Party Central Committees, oblast and city party organizations and committees, and Moscow rayons, and also greetings, congratulations, and labor reports from party, soviet, trade union, and economic organs, collectives of industrial enterprises construction sites, scientific institutions, and educational establishments, and creative and public organizations, and Communists, Komsomol members, young people, servicemen, the capital's working people, and party and labor veterans.

An exhibition of the achievements of the capital's working people in developing the economy, science, and culture in the period since the 26th CPSU Congress and the 24th city party organization conference has been set up in the foyer of the House of Unions' Hall of Columns.

The conference continues today.

GRISHIN GIVES CLOSING SPEECH TO MOSCOW GORKOM

PM081557 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 84 p 1

[Speech by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, at the closing of the 25th Moscow City Party Organization Conference in Moscow on 28 January]

[Text] Comrades! The 25th city party organization conference's work is drawing to a close. All the questions on the agenda have been examined.

The conference has been held at a high political and organizational level in an atmosphere of unity and cohesion.

The participation in the conference's work by members and candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee was of great significance for it.

We sincerely thank the party's leaders for the attention paid to our conference.

The reports of the gorkom and the auditing commission were discussed and the results of the work in the period under review were summarized in a spirit of party principledness, professionalism, criticism, and self-criticism. A resolution was adopted which determined the city party organization's immediate tasks.

The conference unanimously elected the new Moscow Gorkom and the city party organization's auditing commission.

On behalf of those comrades elected, permit me, comrade delegates, to express to you sincere gratitude for your confidence shown in us.

The new gorkom will undoubtedly justify this confidence and will work with great energy, persistence, and purposefulness to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum and the present city party conference.

With great enthusiasm the conference adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which on behalf of Moscow's Communists expressed fervent support and approval for the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

The conference delegates assured our party's militant Leninist headquarters and Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov that the Moscow City party organization will always be loyal to the great banner of Marxism-Leninism and will be in the forefront of the struggle to implement party policy.

Moscow's Communists are rallying increasingly closely around the CPSU Central Committee and will make every effort to ensure the triumph of the great ideals of communism.

Allow me to thank you once more, dear comrades, for your active participation in the conference's work and to wish you good health, happiness, and further successes in your work.

Long live the CPSU and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov!

Long live Communism!

SHEVARDNADZE ACTIVITIES IN GEORGIA DETAILED

PM081258 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 January 1984 publishes on pages 1 and 3 a 600-word GRUZINFORM report entitled "Georgia Is Grateful to You, Poet." It describes a soiree commemorating the 80th anniversary of the birth of the Georgian poet Alio Mirtskhulava, held in Tbilisi 23 January. The report states that "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze was in the presidium of the anniversary soiree."

The newspaper also carries on pages 2 and 3 a 7,500-word GRUZINFORM feature under the general heading "Physical Culture and Sport Are an Everyday Matter," on a meeting of the party and economic aktiv held in Tbilisi 21 January to "examine fundamental tasks and problems of further enhancing the mass appeal of physical culture and sport in Georgia in light of the CPSU Central Committee June and December (1983) Plenum decisions."

The report includes this paragraph: "'Only a society whose members possess strong physical health is capable of efficiently seeing to the enhancement of its economic and defense might,' E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, emphasized in his speech at the meeting."

CONSTRUCTION PLAN FULFILLMENT NOTED

GF081500 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 27 Jan 84 p 1

[Excerpts] The housing situation improved somewhat in 1983.

Housing increased by 12 percent in the republic as a whole during this year and houses were constructed on an overall area of 806,408 square meters compared to a plan of 797,378 square meters.

Regarding school construction, the annual plan in the republic as a whole was fulfilled by 101.6 percent. One school accommodating 192 pupils was constructed above the plan in Aniy rayon. Regarding preschool construction, the plan was overfulfilled by 106.9 percent.

1984 TAJIK SSR SOCIALIST PLEDGES REPORTED

GF081642 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKSTANA in Russian 27 Jan 84 pp 1, 2

[Socialist pledges by workers of the Tajik SSR for 1984]

[Excerpts] Industry: On basis of the wide introduction of scientific and technical progress achievements, the strengthening of the economic system, the implementation of the collective forms of labor organization, the improvement of the styles and methods of economic business, and the strengthening of labor and production discipline to fulfill by 26 December the annual plan for production output. To raise labor productivity by 1.1 percent ahead of schedule and to produce an additional 50 million rubles worth of products. To produce ahead of the scheduled plan 5,000 tons of oil, 5 million cubic meters of gas, to produce 5 winding machines, 3,000 units of hydrolic equipment, and 45,000 units of low voltage equipment. Contributing to the verification of the Food Program to produce and supply agriculture with an extra 4,800 tons of fertilizers.

To further increase production, expand the variety and improve the quality of consumer goods ahead of the scheduled plan.

Agro-industrial complex: By introducing scientifically based systems of managing agriculture and industrial technology for cultivating agricultural crops, the progressive forms of labor and production organization, increasing the effectiveness of using lands, technology, mineral fertilizers, feed and other material, technical and labor resources to increase agricultural and livestock products and to timely and qualitatively process these products, to achieve a complex development of the sectors of the agro-industrial complex, and to implement the Food Program successfully.

Capital construction: By improving the organization of construction production, rationally using material, technical and labor resources, and strengthening the construction base to overfulfill the plans and to rapidly exploit the production capacities, houses, schools, preschools, and other projects of social and cultural significance.

Geology: On basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress to increase the effectiveness and improve the quality of the geological prospecting works, to intensify the search and accelerate exploration of deposits for strengthening the raw material base of the operating enterprises and of the important projects in particular. To overfulfill the state plan for the growth of heavy mineral deposits by 0.5 percent.

To fulfill the annual plan for the deep and structural drilling for oil and gas by 25 December. To drill 600 linear meters above the plan.

To prepare by deep drilling a prospecting area of 30 cubic kilometers of oil and gas, to increase the speed of penetration of deep and structural wells by 1 percent ahead of the scheduled plan.

Material and technical supply: To expand the introduction of progressive forms of material and technical supply and to supply on a timely basis the republic's national economy sectors with the materials and equipment necessary for the overfulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges. To fulfill the wholesale annual plan by 27 December, and to sell 3.5 million rubles worth of trade materials ahead of the scheduled plan.

Trade and domestic services to the population: To fully satisfy the need of the population for miscellaneous goods and services and to improve the style and quality of services. To overfulfill the annual retail trade turnover plan by 8 million rubles and production of private products by 400,000 rubles. To raise the specific weight of goods by the self-service method to 71 percent.

Science, culture, popular education and health: To achieve a further concentration of the scientific potential and material and technical means in major fundamental and applied research on basis of the actual demands of the progress of the republic's production forces. To pay special attention to the research which is related to the rapid fulfillment of the Food Program and Energy Program.

To evaluate the prospects for cupriferrous metals in the northern Pamirs and to work out searching criteria for the rare metal in central Tajikistan and to prepare relevant recommendations.

To concentrate the forces of the medical workers to further improve the standard and quality of medical services and to solve the task of maintaining an annual dispensary system for the whole population. To improve physical culture and sports steadily.

ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETS

GF081018 Yerevan Kommunist in Russian 27 Jan 84 p 1

[Excerpts] The Armenian SSR Surpeme Soviet Presidium held its regular meeting. The presidium reviewed a question on the tasks of the local people's deputies councils of the Armenian SSR in fulfilling the Armenian SSR Law on the State Economic and Social Development Plan of the Armenian SSR for 1984 and the socialist pledges of the republic's workers during 1984. B.E. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented a report on this question. The adopted resolution of the presidium tasked the rayon and city people's deputies councils and their executive committees to be guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the directions and recommendations contained in the speech of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov at the plenum and the decisions of the January 1984 plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and to work out effective and concrete measures for fulfilling all the planned tasks of the fourth year of the 11th 5-Year Plan period and the socialist pledges of the enterprises and organizations which are within the territory of the soviet.

The presidium heard a report on the progress of preparations for the elections of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation presented by M.M. Bakhchinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and passed the relevant resolution.

It noted that all the measures which are related to this important political campaign are being realized in light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the tasks of the party organizations with regard to the preparations and arrangements for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections of the 11th convocation and in accordance with the USSR Constitution and in the order and time specified by the Law on the USSR Supreme Soviet elections.

The Presidium heard and adopted a report on the progress of observing the labor legislations in the republic presented by Armenian SSR Procurator S.A. Osipyan. The adopted resolution envisages a number of additional measures for further improving the general observation of labor legislation, preventing and eliminating the shortcomings in this regard and augmenting the responsibility of the leaders of the ministries, departments, enterprises, organizations and law enforcement organs for the absolute fulfillment of these legislations, which in turn will further strengthen labor discipline.

The Presidium reviewed other questions on the state life in the republic, on which the relevant edicts and resolutions of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium were passed.

MOLDAVIAN CP PLENUM PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

PM090918 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 February 1984 Second Edition carries on page 2 a 2,000-word Kishinev dispatch by correspondent B. Yevladov titled "To Improve Style: From the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum."

Yevladov begins by mentioning a Kishinev city party conference held "a few days after" the publication of the CPSU Central Committee Resolution on the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee's work and quotes conference delegate I. Bezha..'s statement on the obligations stemming from the "justified criticism."

He then devoted the bulk of his dispatch to a summary of the report delivered by First Secretary Grossu at the Central Committee Plenum, which "discussed the republic party organization's tasks in connection with the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee instructions."

Yevladov concludes by mentioning that the plenum was addressed by Ye. Z. Razumov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, and saying that the plenum "totally and completely approved" the CPSU Central Committee resolution.

INDUSTRIAL ROLE IN ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT VIEWED

PM081256 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 84 First Edition p 3

[Article by A. Mayorets, USSR minister of the electrical equipment industry, under the rubric "The Economy: The Large-Scale Experiment": "At Sector Level"]

[Text] In the speech to the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted: "We attach great significance to the conducting by a number of ministries of the economic experiment to broaden enterprises' rights and to step up their responsibility for work results. Some new elements of management will be tested during it. Their results will be the basis for preparing appropriate proposals for the national economy as a whole."

The large-scale economic experiment will occupy a paramount place in the program of measures aimed at increasing a sector's contribution to the intensification of the national economy and at accelerating scientific and technical progress. The experiment broadens enterprises' rights, creates real opportunities for increasing labor collectives' creative initiative, and provides scope for improving economic activity. While providing the economic, material, and moral conditions designed to more actively prompt collectives and each worker to work with the utmost efficiency and to fulfill his contractual commitments precisely, it is geared toward providing the national economy with high-quality output at a reduced cost.

The experiment strengthens the direct interdependence between remuneration and the end results of production. The state gives an enterprise a limited range of indicators and guarantees the necessary centralized funds and stable economic normatives. Current production will be developed basically by means of its own -- earned -- sources of finance.

The requisite methodological and normative documents have been conveyed to enterprises on time. The aims and tasks of the experiment have been discussed by labor collectives, directors' councils, and an enlarged ministry collegium. More than 3,000 leading specialists have undergone training at the sector's skill improvement institute.

Central planning organs and ministries have taken measures to improve the balance between the 1984 plan targets, primarily with regard to material and technical resources. Stock allocations have been issued by the USSR Gossnab's marketing organs ahead of schedule.

It was not by chance that our sector was chosen to conduct the experiment. It is closely connected with everything which determines increased levels of electricity use and standards of technology in various production processes. And of course in recent years we have done a lot of work to improve production quality indicators.

As is well known, the quality of goods is influenced to a crucial extent by the level of technology and the stable working of enterprises. That is why the sector's output quality certification system has been linked to the system of technology certification and production organization.

The second main avenue determining our work under the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum decisions is the reduction of the materials-intensiveness of output.

In asserting a thrifty attitude to public property, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry has introduced the indicator of "material-intensiveness per technical parameter unit" into the output quality certification system. The prescribed procedure envisages the compulsory reduction of the materials-intensiveness of new types of electrical equipment. It is planned to increase the production of electrical equipment in the 11th 5-Year Plan without increasing the demand for material resources or manpower.

The system of planning and of encouraging the saving material expenditure is operating productively. The sector pioneered the broad use of functional-cost analysis, whose essence is the precise determination of the factors influencing output costs and labor productivity. This kind of analysis made it possible to save R35 million in the last 5-year plan. It was decided to raise this figure to R100 million in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The bonus system and the formation of economic incentive funds are geared toward saving resources.

The experience of the collectives of the Vatra, Bakkonditsioner, Kursk Elektroapparat, and other associations shows that, where there is a vigorous production preparation service in operation and where concern is shown to improving the production process, production indicators will be sable. Unfortunately this has still not been understood by all scientific research institute and plant leaders.

An important role is assigned in the development of the sector's machine building base, especially under conditions of the experiment, to Soyuzelektrotekhnologiya -- the all-union industrial association for the production of special-purpose manufacturing equipment. It comprises major institutes and large, modernized plants. The different means of mechanization and automation created during the last 5-year plan by the efforts of this all-union industrial assocation made it possible to save on 25,000 workers and to raise labor productivity perceptibly. The transition to fully automated complexes and "unmanned" production processes began in the 11th 5-Year Plan with the development and introduction of certain new types of equipment.

The certification of jobs, technology, and the organization of production has helped to reveal the most acute "bottlenecks" in need of specialists' paramount attention. Much has still to be done to raise technical standards in the casting, forging and pressing, machining, and other industries. The means of mechanization and automation envisaged in the sectoral comprehensive program will make it possible in the next few years to release tens of thousands of people.

Under the new management conditions the fulfillment of the supply plan across the entire range of orders is regarded as being of paramount importance. Much depends on subcontractors in this respect. The sector conducting the experiment is entitled to count on effective assistance from its subcontractors -- and above all from chemical industry workers and metallurgists. Suffice it to recall that a lack of the necessary materials which should have been supplied by the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy has slowed down the reduction of the materials-intensiveness of power capacitors and has diminished the potential for using them on a broad scale in the power industry. Estimates show that the resolution of this problem will enable a saving of more than 20 billion kwh of electricity to be made on a national economic scale.

The sector is paying constant attention to questions of increasing the work efficiency of scientific research institutes and design bureaus and to developing test and experimental bases.

A fresh look is being taken at the matter of increasing the prestige of designers and technologists, their ability to avoid stereotypes in the creation of equipment, and their interest in developing and assimilating goods that are really highly economical and have good prospects. Workers at Leningrad's Elektrosila Association are working productively in this sphere. In accordance with a particular USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the provision of labor incentives for specialists, the work efficiency of designers and technologists is rapidly increasing at the association.

In recent years the development and introduction of new equipment here has become 1.5-2 times faster. This has been helped by the restructuring of the network of scientific and design organizations, planning based on the single job order, a changeover to payment for fully completed work, and other measures.

We cannot rest on our laurels, however. The sector possesses substantial reserves. Ministry personnel and production and scientific organization leaders still do not always show the proper persistence in implementing the integrated technical policy or in the struggle for output quality and increased competitiveness.

In an examination of progress in the preparation of the economic experiment at a CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, fair criticism was leveled at the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and serious omissions were noted. Many enterprises began the experiment without properly examining the questions of raising production efficiency and technical standard of output or of saving resources of all kinds. There had been no noticeable restructuring of the all-union industrial associations' work style.

At plants, particularly those that are lagging, the ministry is implementing a package of measures aimed at eliminating the existing shortcomings. Those labor collectives which have been setting an example of good, even-paced work have been instructed to provide assistance as patrons to their subcontractors. In particular, we have planned for the battery plants to emerge from their difficult position very soon.

In a situation where the main indicator of the value of economic activity is provided by the output sales volume measured in terms of the fulfillment of contractual commitments, there must be a psychological adjustment and a rejection of the stereotyped approach and of outmoded customs. It is important that every collective should realize that it is economically more beneficial to adopt intensive plans and fulfill them than to adopt reduced plans.

The review of the regulations on all-union industrial associations is drawing to a close. The goal that has been set is to link the assessment of the all-union industrial assocations' activity as closely as possible with enterprises' specific technical-economic indicators. It has also been decided to reexamine the regulations of all the ministry's structural subdivisions in the light of the experiment's demands. The conditions of all-union socialist competition are being refined. The ministry party committee has heard from two leaders of the sector's staff and directors of a number of enterprises on measures for a successful changeover to the new working conditions.

We believe that the work that has been done is only the beginning. All our efforts are now being concentrated on the work under the new conditions of the labor collectives where the fate of the experiment is being settled. The order of the day is to give each worker and specialist an in-depth understanding of the new conditions and principles for encouraging highly productive and high-quality labor.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

MANNED SPACECRAFT SOYUZ T-10 LAUNCHED 8 FEB

LD081425 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 8 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched a manned spacecraft, Soyuz T-10. Its crew comprises Colonel Leonid Kizim, flight-engineer Vladimir Solovev and cosmonaut-researcher Oleg Atkov.

Pre-Launch News Conference

LD081845 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 8 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from Baikonur cosmodrome:

At a traditional press conference before the launching, superviser of the training of the Soviet cosmonauts, Cosmonaut General Vladimir Shatalov told newsmen: "We have always believed and believe that space must be peaceful and must serve all people on earth. The insane dreams of the U.S. militarists to conduct military operations in outer space are very dangerous. They are fraught with grave consequences for entire mankind."

"The Soviet space program is a good example of peaceful development of near-earth space," Shatalov said. "Representatives of various countries worked on board Soviet orbital complexes. They were solving various scientific and technological tasks of need for entire mankind. The present crew will also conduct research in the interests of science and national economy not only of our country but also of other socialist countries under the 'Intercosmos' program. The experiments that were started by the Soviet-French crew will be continued. Work will be started that will help implement successfully the expedition of a Soviet-Indian crew to the orbital station planned for the first half of this year."

The crew of "Soyuz T-10" was presented to journalists at the press conference: Leonid Kizim -- ship's commander; Vladimir Solovev -- flight engineer; Oleg Atkov -- researcher. A pilot, an engineer, a doctor, they are people of different professions, different experience and biographies. They are to form a single work collective in orbit.

The Soviet cosmonauts have a vast program of research. The main thing for them is to implement this program, to leave the station in a serviceable condition. But, the cosmonauts said, they would like to "boost the productivity" of the station, to enhance the efficiency of research on its board.

Mission Described

LD081433 Moscow TASS in Enlgish 1424 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 8 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched a manned spacecraft, Soyuz T-10, on February 8, 1984 at 15:07 Moscow time in keeping with its programme of peaceful exploration of outer space. Its crew comprises flight commander Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Colonel Leonid Kizim, Flight-Engineer Vladimir Solovev and Cosmonaut-Researcher Oleg Atkov.

The flight programme provides for a docking of the Soyuz T-10 spacecraft with the orbital station Salyut-7.

On board the complex, the crew are to carry out scientific, technical, medical and biological studies and experiments.

The cosmonauts Kizim, Solovev and Atkov are feeling fine. The onboard systems of the Soyuz T-10 spacecraft are functioning normally.

Crew Physician on Board

LD081733 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 8 TASS -- "The development and deployment of permanent orbital complexes with rotating crews is the main line of development of Soviet cosmonautics," Georgiy Beregovoy, chief of the Yuriy Gagarin Cosmonauts' Training Centre, said in a TASS interview.

"In this connection," he went on, "the problem of ensuring man's lengthy stay in zero gravity has presented itself with special urgency. We are interested in the 'conduct' of the human organism at all stages of an orbital flight. It is important to us to have objective scientific data, in particular, about the reactions of the heart and the circulatory system to weightlessness. It is perfectly natural, therefore, I believe, that there is once again a physician aboard a spaceship. It is Oleg Atkov's first mission aloft. He has undergone the full course of theoretical training as a cosmonaut and mastered sophisticated space technology with enviable professionalism. I can say with good reason that our physician, the cosmonaut researcher, is a full-fledged member of the crew."

"It is extremely important," General Beregovoy said further, "that Oleg Atkov is himself involved in the development of equipment that is used in space. A physician can better than others determine the optimum work-out loads that will be sufficient to ensure that a cosmonaut will return to earth in a good form."

"Yuriy Gagarin dreamed that specialists of different trades will work in space. Today this dream is coming true. This," Beregovoy emphasized, "is first of all a result of the fact that our space technology is being upgraded and the possibilities of the spaceships and stations are being increased. Thus, the volume of the 'Salyut-7' station and its on-board equipment ensure long work by a three-man crew."

COSMOS 1536 RESEARCH SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD081531 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 8 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched a Cosmos-series earth satellite, Cosmos 1536.

The satellite is carrying scientific equipment designed for continued exploration of outer space.

The satellite's initial period of revolution is 97.8 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface is 679 kilometres, minimum distance is 648 kilometres, inclination or the orbit is 82.5 degrees.

The onboard equipment is functioning normally.

ROLE OF MICROBIOLOGICAL INDUSTRY DESCRIBED

LD210500 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 20 TASS -- The plant which is under construction in Mozyr (Belorussia) will permit to considerably increase the output of protein-vitamin concentrates necessary for Soviet livestock-breeding. The first stage of the plant has been put into operation. It is being built jointly by the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Cuba. The manufactured products will go to these countries. In the coming years, when the plant reaches its design capacity, it will become one of the world's biggest enterprises of this kind.

"The Soviet microbiological industry is a young and rapidly developing branch of economy", a TASS correspondent was told by Rostislav Rychkov, head of the Main Board of the Microbiological Industry under the USSR Council of Ministers. "It specialises chiefly on the production of fodder additives, preparations increasing the productivity of cattle and poultry, antibiotics and bacterial fertilisers".

The role of the branch in the agro-industrial complex of the country is growing. About 75 per cent of its output are used for the needs of agriculture today.

The raw material base of the microbiological industry is expanding. According to Rostislav Rychkov, the production of lysin from the chemical acetate raw materials was organized. For the first time in world practice the new fodder product, gaparin -- a protein obtained from natural gas, has been produced on an industrial scale.

Soviet microbiologists attach much importance to the expansion of cooperation with socialist countries. Together with their colleagues from CMEA countries they develop new biologically active substances and the technology of their production. Experimental-industrial installations are built which turn out various kinds of microbiological products. Apart from it, scientists search for new sources of raw materials.

The microbiological industry is developing at an accelerated pace in the current five-year plan period (1981-1985). For instance, this year its output is to go up by more than 50 per cent as against 1980, R. Rychkov underlined.

BRIEFS

ODESSA SATELLITE STATION -- The Soviet seaport of Odessa on the Black Sea now has a station for international satellite-assisted communications with sea vessels, using INMARSAT satellites the system guarantees reliable communication with ships in any ocean in the world. [Excerpt] [Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Jan 84 LD]

BALTIC MILITARY DISTRICT OFFICER REPRIMANDED

PM060908 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jan 84 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Returning to What Was Published": "Knowing How to Stand Up for Principles"]

[Text] On 25 November last year a letter from Lieutenant Colonel A. Ryabushkin and a commentary on that letter by Major General Ye. Makhov, first deputy chief of the Red Banner Baltic Military District Political Directorate, were published on the "Dialogue" page under the headline "Our Motto Is Attack!"

The letterwriter was reporting on the unhealthy moral atmopshere which had taken shape in the collective. Certain officers had been abusing their official position. At the same time, so the letter writer reported, criticism was out of favor in the party organization. Lt Col A. Ryabushkin concluded his letter with a question: "Does one really have to expend to much effort and nervous energy to champion obvious truths? How is one to create an atmosphere in the collective so that everything is done properly and no grounds arise for strained disagreements and sharp conflicts?"

Maj Gen Ye. Makhov said the questions raised by the writer were of fundamental importance. A Communist, the commentary stated, must struggle resolutely against everything backward in people's views and behavior. And it is the party organization's daily task to foster in Communists a keen sense of responsibility for belonging to the Leninist party and for implementing its policy.

The CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum once again reminded us all of the high demands made on the moral makeup of the person with a party ticket. The text of the plenum speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Commitee, contains words on this score which every Communist can relate to himself, whatever post he holds: "To set the tone and set a worthy personal example in work, to do everything to develop the economy and social relations and to improve the people's life, to be unswervingly guided by lofty Leninist principles in everything -- that is what is important today."

Now about the specific measures taken with regard to Lt Col A. Ryabushkin's letter. As the Red Banner Baltic Military District Political Directorate reported to the editorial office, the letter and the commentary on it were discussed at conferences with commanders, political workers, and party organization secretaries of special units of the Riga garrison.

Measures of party influence were taken against officer M. Buryachenko, former unit commander. He has now been dismissed from the Armed Forces' cadres.

An exacting conversation was held at the political department with officer I. Zabolotniy, unit deputy commander for political affairs. He was severely reprimanded for his unscrupulous attitude toward instances of abuses.

The Communists valued at their true worth the uncompromising stand by the writer of the letter to the editorial office and his desire to stand up for party principles. Lt Col A. Ryabushkin was elected secretary of the unit's party committee.

Justice, as we see, has triumphed. We would like to add to this that it is important for what has happened to be a lesson not only to those punished and not only to the Communists of that unit. Today the question of the need to raise the level of exactingness with respect to everything connected with the stance and the activity of the party organization in the collective is especially topical. And, in struggling for the authority of the Communist's title and for the purity of party morality, we must know how to stand up in practice for our party principles and for the spirit and letter of the CPSU rules.

FAR EAST DISTRICT RADAR UNIT SUCCESS REPORTED

PM081434 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[Report by Captain V. Voronkov: "At Maximum Range"]

[Text] Red Banner Far Eastern Military District -- A multiple target entered the radar station's coverage zone at high speed. Maneuvering through altitudes and trajectory, the "enemy" aircraft tried to break through to the defended target.

At the height of the fighting, on orders from the senior chief, the radar company commander was replaced by his deputy for political affairs, Senior Lieutenant V. Yefremov. The political workers operated punctiliously and led his subordinates skillfully. The subunits coped successfully with the set task -- all the targets were detected at the maximum range.

Senior Lt Yefremov has an excellent knowledge of combat equipment and has mastered many specialities. The political worker always uses his personal example to inspire his subordinates to the excellent fulfillment of their functional duties and to enterprising actions in any tactical situation.